



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 2022

No. 8

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SOTO).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
January 12, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DARREN SOTO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, throughout human history You have acted on our behalf, defended us against our enemies, saved us from our own sinfulness. And like those who have gone before us, we have failed to appreciate the mercy You have afforded us from the beginning of time.

Show us the writing on the wall. Our days are numbered. It doesn't matter whether we are counting the days of our life, or the time in our current vocations, You have determined the days we are given to serve You.

May we not be found wanting, having fallen short of the part we play in Your gracious design.

May we instead look to all that You have done for us, all that You have promised, and remember how blessed we are.

May we respond with full hearts and willing spirits, in our attitudes and actions, living lives worthy of Your mercy.

May we speak Your truth in our every word with our colleagues and constituents, as to the stranger and to the estranged.

And may we reflect to the world Your steadfast love to those around us, the poor and needy, the offensive and the irascible, friend and foe.

Holy God, make our lives count in the economy of Your grace. In Your sovereign name, we pray.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

### HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT CHISOLM

(Ms. ESCOBAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Robert Chisolm, an American hero who passed away peacefully on January 4, 2022, after a lifetime of service to our country and to El Paso.

Lieutenant Colonel Chisolm served in the Army in World War II, the Korean

war, and the Vietnam war. He was a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborne Division when he parachuted into combat in Normandy, France, on D-day, a day that liberated Western Europe from Nazi rule.

He was also recognized in 2012 by the French Government and awarded the French Legion of Honor medal.

After 29 years of faithful service, he retired from the military and settled in El Paso, Texas, with his wife, Margaret. Lieutenant Colonel Chisolm helped create a community for local veterans as a founding member of the Benavidez-Patterson All Airborne Chapter of the 82nd Airborne Division Association, which awards scholarships to the children and grandchildren of paratroopers.

May Lieutenant Colonel Robert Chisolm's legacy of devotion to our country, his fellow veterans, and his unwavering commitment to service continue to inspire us all.

### HONORING THE CAREER OF COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR JOHN F. SAMPA

(Mr. NEHLS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the distinguished and exceptional career of my friend, Command Sergeant Major John F. Sampa, the retiring Command Sergeant Major of the Army National Guard.

It is one of my greatest honors and privilege to have served with then-Sergeant John Sampa when I was a lieutenant with Bravo Company 4th Battalion 112th Armor, in Rosenberg, Texas. He mentored and advised countless soldiers and airmen throughout his career.

His rise to the highest enlisted rank in the National Guard was not by chance. Command Sergeant Major

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H45

Sampa is an extremely talented and competent noncommissioned officer who led by example, outworked his peers, and always took care of his troops.

Along with the citizens from the great State of Texas, and the Army National Guard soldiers throughout the country, I wish Command Sergeant Major John Sampa a well-deserved retirement. He has served his neighbors, State, and country well.

I wish John, his wife Carlette; son, John; and daughter, Julia, all the best in their future endeavors.

#### COMMEMORATING KOREAN-AMERICAN DAY

(Mr. GOMEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate Korean-American Day. I am proud to represent the largest Korean-American population of any congressional district in the country.

Tomorrow we recognize the 119th anniversary of the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States, and the recognition that they have contributed to the life and well-being of the people of the United States for so many years.

One person that is an example of that is Erin Pak, who leads the Kheir Center, a community health center in Los Angeles. During the pandemic, they kept their doors open, taking care of anybody who needed help; everything from testing, to vaccine boosters, to people who are Korean, Latino, it didn't matter their background. But their doors were open during the toughest times.

It is with that kind of commitment that Korean Americans have really made not only L.A. a better place to live, but the United States a better place to live.

So I urge my colleagues to support my resolution to recognize the ideals of Korean-American Day and the essential contributions of Korean Americans to American life.

#### OPPOSITION TO PROXY VOTING

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, there is no substitute for conducting the business of the American people in person.

On Monday, 80 members of the majority voted "present" by proxy. This is one of the most asinine things that has become commonplace under one-party rule by the majority.

Have House Democrats become so averse to work that they now believe voting from their couches is a viable option?

Mr. Speaker, it is time to end proxy voting once and for all. It is one of the many blemishes that have been put on this great body under one-party rule.

If the current majority won't end proxy voting, Republicans will snuff it out entirely when we take back the House. It is past time to get back to work.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO STARBUCKS WORKERS UNITED

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, from the steel mills to the auto plants, Buffalo and Western New York are communities that respect hard work and have a long and strong record of leading and supporting the labor movement.

That tradition continues with local Starbucks workers. Despite pressure tactics and roadblocks, they were successful in their bid to organize unions at Starbucks locations in Buffalo and Cheektowaga, New York.

This weekend, I was proud to stand with the Starbucks Elmwood employees who were fighting for better working conditions.

Today, I recognize the efforts of all workers who show courage and solidarity in their fight for fair wages and working conditions.

Every social movement in America started from the ground up, from people with passion and vision to demand better for their workplace, for their community, and for our collective future.

Congratulations to Starbucks Workers United. Your organizing achievement is a victory for many and an inspiration to all.

#### ANOTHER YEAR OF DISRUPTED LEARNING

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, more than one million students started 2022 with closed schools: another year of disrupted learning.

In Chicago, more than 300,000 kids spent 4 days locked out of their classrooms. This is the same Chicago that received nearly \$2 billion from the Democrats' so-called COVID relief bill to keep schools open.

We have an education and a mental health crisis on our hands. Every student who is trapped behind a screen knows it. Every mom and dad who is anxious about another year of last-minute closures know it. Even Democrat mayors and voters know it.

And yet, President Biden said yesterday, America is on the "right track" with regard to the pandemic.

Mr. President, in what world is this considered the right track?

Disrupted learning means we are leaving behind a generation of struggling students. It might be the single most destructive policy imposed on our children this century. The negative consequences can last a lifetime.

The only question we have now is, how do we save our kids from more disruption to their education in the days and weeks to come?

The President of the United States could have gone to Chicago or any of the 5,400 schools that started off this year closed to send a clear signal that kids belong in the classroom.

Instead, he was in Atlanta yesterday delivering a speech that was so self-serving and out-of-touch that even Stacey Abrams kept her distance.

But I have a simple principle that every parent knows well: Our kids' education is not dispensable. Their futures are not dispensable. I believe that as a parent, as a lawmaker, and as an American citizen, and I know every House Republican believes it, too.

We must be a society that pushes to do the best we can for the next generation, a society that finally achieves the goal of allowing every kid in every neighborhood to go to the school that their parents believe is best for them.

House Republicans will work to make sure our children are the national priority they should be, even if this administration and House Democrats won't.

#### RECOGNIZING SOUTH METRO FIRE RESCUE

(Mr. CROW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the members of South Metro Fire Rescue for their bravery and professionalism in combating the devastating Marshall fire that swept across Boulder County.

As we prepared to ring in the new year, Colorado experienced the most destructive wildfire in its history. Faced with hurricane-level winds that fueled rapid spread, our very own South Metro firefighters jumped into action. They sacrificed time with family during the holidays and put their lives on the line to protect thousands of homes, save countless lives, and make our community proud.

Rising temperatures and prolonged drought have made wildfires a part of everyday life in Colorado. As Coloradans inevitably face similar challenges in the coming years, I am grateful to have the heroes at South Metro representing and protecting our community.

I am honored to recognize the members of South Metro Fire Rescue for their service to our community and thank them for inspiring a hope in our future, a hope that together we can face the challenges of this new future head-on.

#### COVID-19 TESTING SHORTAGE

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, President Biden promised to “shut down the COVID-19 virus, not the country.” He also promised “access to regular, reliable, and free COVID-19 testing.”

But as we near a year into his Presidency, he has failed to deliver on these basic promises. In the Trump administration we got Operation Warp Speed. However, for the Biden administration we seem to be getting operation no rush.

President Biden alone is to blame for the current testing shortage that the American people are facing. Just look at the facts.

In the spring of 2021, when a group of health agency officials approached the White House on a proposal to purchase millions of rapid tests, the White House officials never followed up.

In October 2021, White House officials rejected a proposal for free rapid tests for the holiday season.

In December 2021, President Biden announced that 500 million tests would be sent out in January 2022, however, the contract for these tests has yet to be signed.

The bottom line is that President Biden failed to meet his promises, and the American people are paying the price.

□ 1215

#### A RISE IN GUN SALES AND THE MURDER RATE

(Mrs. MCBATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, the past year has seen an explosion in gun sales and, with it, a 30 percent rise in the murder rate.

Yet, at a time when the data becomes increasingly clear that more guns in the hands of those who should not have them results in more deaths of those who should still be alive and with us today, Republican officials across the country are trying to make it easier for anyone to wield guns around our children and our families.

Back in my home State of Georgia, our Governor is trying to implement permitless carry, irresponsible legislation that is dangerous for our law enforcement, dangerous for our families, and dangerous for the people that we love and cherish.

We cannot allow these destructive efforts to continue, and we must reaffirm our dedication to passing meaningful legislation that truly saves American lives.

#### THE CRISIS AT THE BORDER CONTINUES

(Mr. BERGMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, a week after my visit to the border to meet

with agents on the ground and survey the situation with my own eyes, I am here to report some unsurprising news. There is still a growing crisis at our Nation's southern border.

I saw firsthand how President Biden has ceded—not in farming, but given up—ceded control of the southern border to the cartels.

Thankfully, Texas Governor Abbott has stepped up to enforce the law, but Federal border agents continue to lack critical federally provided resources.

From halting construction of the wall and resisting the remain in Mexico policy, to releasing illegals into our interior and pursuing mass amnesty, this President and Democrats in Congress have incentivized a long-term border surge that will forever change our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to reverse these America-last policies, secure the border, and uphold law and order in the face of this current administration's refusal to do so.

#### NEW WAVE OF VOTER SUPPRESSION EFFORTS

(Mr. ESPAILLAT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, we are seeing a wave of voter suppression efforts show their ugly heads across this country, a crisis of unprecedented proportion that is cracking at the very foundation of our democratic process.

Republicans have continued to push lies and conspiracy theories to depress voter turnout and sow mistrust in our elections at the highest levels.

It is time that we choose: the filibuster or our democracy. We cannot allow arcane Senate rules to stand in the way of this Congress upholding its most basic constitutional responsibilities, at one of the most critical junctures in our history.

It is incumbent on us to restore the voting rights protections that our Nation's civil rights leaders bled to secure.

This Congress can and will fight against these draconian measures, to restore and expand the sacred right to vote.

History will remember anyone who stands in our way.

#### JOBS DESTROYED UNDER PRESIDENT BIDEN

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the December jobs report came in at less than half of what was projected. People continue to suffer at the hands of the Biden and Democrat policies. Jobs are being destroyed.

A recent national poll found that 68 percent of respondents said the economy was a top concern.

Inflation is a tax on all Americans, and it has gone up every month since the Biden Presidency. Gasoline is up 58 percent; propane, kerosene, and firewood are up 34 percent; bacon is up 21 percent; and hamburger is up 20 percent.

Real wages have decreased under Biden in 8 of his 10 full months in office, with a loss of \$5,000 per family.

The Democrat elite think they are smarter than everyone, and Democrat voters and Democrat media are ignorant to believe that trillions of dollars cost zero dollars.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism continues moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America. Sadly, we are in day 151 of Americans left behind, as cited by Sean Hannity.

#### REPUBLICANS CONTINUE TO FLIP-FLOP

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, MITCH MCCONNELL and Senate Republicans have repeatedly taken a stand against the truth and common sense by devoting themselves to the big lie, flip-flopping from previous positions with the aim of satisfying a virulent base to obtain power, defending the January 6 insurrection, and protecting violate radical extremists, passing dozens of anti-voting laws across the country, taking up dangerous and destructive efforts to take over and sabotage future elections, all with the aim of staying in power at the expense of democracy and what our Founders held dear.

The flip-flop continues with the filibuster. Let's be clear. MITCH MCCONNELL has a long record of changing the rules whenever it suits him, and he continues to mislead about the filibuster. There have been more than 161 changes made to the filibuster in the last five decades, with the filibuster altered to pass trade deals, tax cuts, and Supreme Court justices.

The filibuster is not in the Constitution, and the Founders only mentioned supermajority for impeachment.

They must do better on the other side of the aisle and the other side of this Capitol.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities towards Members of the Senate.

#### HONORING BOB WOOLEY

(Ms. HERRELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HERRELL. Mr. Speaker, today, it is my great honor to pay tribute to my friend and colleague, Bob Wooley.

Bob Wooley and I served together in the New Mexico House of Representatives, and he has a passion for the people. He served as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. He also

served in the Army during the Vietnam war. His passion for helping our veterans stems way beyond his service in the State; it stems throughout the Nation.

Bob is a no-nonsense cowboy. He has got a zest for life and a zest for serving God. He also has a zest for telling the truth, even if you didn't want to hear it.

I am honored today to recognize Bob and his beautiful wife of 48 years, Janna. They have two children and five grandchildren.

Today, in New Mexico, we are celebrating Bob Wooley's 75th birthday. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I wish Bob Wooley a happy 75th birthday.

#### RECOGNIZING LAKEWOOD POLICE AGENT ASHLEY FERRIS

(Mr. PERLMUTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Agent Ashley Ferris of the Lakewood Police Department for her heroic actions which undoubtedly saved lives and protected our community from further violence.

On December 27, 2021, the Denver and Lakewood, Colorado, communities experienced a terrible tragedy. A gunman opened fire at multiple locations in Denver before traveling to Lakewood where he continued the shooting spree.

As a result of this gun violence, five lives were taken and two others were injured. My condolences go to the friends and family of the five victims of these murders: Alicia Cardenas, Danny Scofield, Sarah Steck, Alyssa Gunn-Maldonado, and Michael Swinyard. Jimmy Maldonado was injured as well as Agent Ferris, who bravely confronted and killed the gunman even after being shot in the abdomen, undoubtedly preventing additional loss of life.

The Lakewood Police Department said it best: "If not for the heroic efforts of Agent Ferris and other law enforcement, this incredibly violent tragedy could have been even worse."

Agent Ferris was previously recognized for her actions on the job in 2020 when she, along with two fellow Lakewood Police Officers, performed life-saving measures on a woman suffering medical distress. For her actions, she was presented with the department's Lifesaving Award.

I am thankful Agent Ashley Ferris was recently released from the hospital. I wish her a full and speedy recovery, and I extend my deepest appreciation for her bravery, sacrifice, and service to our community.

#### CALIFORNIA'S STATEWIDE DROUGHT EMERGENCY

(Mr. VALADAO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, in the midst of a statewide drought emergency, California has experienced much-needed rain and snowfall during these winter months.

While communities across my district are especially grateful for the rainfall we have encountered, I remain concerned that the State of California has already announced a zero percent allocation for water deliveries for this year.

I also remain concerned that the Bureau of Reclamation could possibly announce a similar water allocation for 2022 within the next month.

This is unacceptable.

We must work together to figure out a way to fully utilize the water we have access to in a way that benefits our communities and agriculture production. Farmers are desperate for water to grow their crops. Rural towns continue to face water shortages.

We need this rain, but we also need to do a better job of managing our resources. We have opportunities to move our water responsibly when the snowpack melts.

As you can see here, more than 5 million acre-feet of water was sent out to the ocean over this past year. This water could have gone a long way for our communities and for farmers in the Central Valley.

I have asked time and time again for support from the House majority to address this issue. The families of the Central Valley cannot continue to wait. I ask my colleagues yet again to join my efforts to improve water management in California.

#### BENEFITS OF THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share how the recent enactment of the bipartisan infrastructure law is already delivering for organized labor and businesses in the First District of Indiana.

My district is home to three airports that are drivers of our economy. They are essential to moving goods and people throughout the region and Nation and create good-paying jobs and increased economic opportunities.

According to the Federal Aviation Administration, three regional airports are expected to receive funds under the bipartisan infrastructure law, including over \$150,000 to the Michigan City Municipal Airport, almost \$300,000 to the Porter County Regional Airport, and over \$750,000 to the Gary/Chicago International Airport.

I look forward to continuing the work in a spirit of cooperation with local and State officials to harness the impact of the bipartisan infrastructure law.

#### HONORING MATT PEDIGO

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Matt Pedigo of Allen County, Kentucky, who recently retired as general manager of the Citizen-Times newspaper in Scottsville.

After 22 years of reporting on the community he loves, Matt decided to put down his pen and pursue other ventures. At a time when many people are distrustful of the agenda of the media, Matt has been a shining star over the years, accurately reporting on current events and happenings in Allen County.

Through numerous interviews and conversations with Matt during my years in public service, I grew to appreciate his work ethic, knowledge of the issues, and passion for sharing the news with his community.

While he may be retiring, I know from my interactions with Matt that he is not finished making positive contributions to the community of Allen County and south-central Kentucky. I wish him nothing but the best in a well-earned retirement from journalism.

□ 1230

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF EDNA BROWN

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to distinguished Ohio Senator Edna Brown, a trailblazer who recently passed away.

Edna Brown was a remarkable public servant from Toledo, Ohio, who dedicated her life and her three decades of service to improving the well-being and future of our community.

As the first and only African American to represent Lucas County in the Ohio Senate, she blazed a trail for many to follow at the highest level of elected office in Ohio.

She was a warm, inviting, and immensely kind person whose focus was always on public service and bettering the lives of the people she served, the people she truly loved.

Northwest Ohio lost a great champion. Her family lost a great mother and grandmother. America needs more people like Edna Brown in public service.

Her memory will live with us, and I know her legacy will inspire the next generation of Ohio's leaders, including women leaders.

I will include her life story and her obituary in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a tribute to her persevering accomplishments for our Nation's betterment.

Godspeed, Edna Brown. May the angels carry you very high, and may you rest in peace.

### HONORING THE SERVICE OF HENRY AND ARLENE LANGREHR

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an incredible veteran from my district for his service to our country and eastern Iowa.

Henry Langrehr of Clinton served in Europe during World War II with the 82nd Airborne Division. Because of his heroic and brave actions in France, he received two Bronze Stars, two Purple Hearts, and the French Legion of Honor.

Henry was a paratrooper who flew on a C-47 transport plane across the English Channel before being dropped into Normandy on D-day during the Allied invasion.

During the campaign, Henry was injured by shrapnel and taken as a German prisoner of war. He successfully escaped a Nazi work camp and made his way back to his countrymen.

Henry always makes sure to praise Arlene, his wife of nearly 80 years. While Henry was in Europe, Arlene worked 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, making machine gun stands needed for the war effort, a real-life Rosie the Riveter.

I am incredibly grateful to have amazing Americans like Henry and Arlene living in my district.

Thank you for your incredible service to and love for the United States, Iowa, and Clinton.

### CONGRATULATING THE GEORGIA BULLDOGS

(Mr. HICE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate this year's college football national championship team, the Georgia Bulldogs.

For the first time since 1980, the Bulldogs are bringing the college football national championship trophy back to Athens, Georgia, after beating the Alabama Crimson Tide by a score of 33-18 this past Monday.

I could not be more proud of the Dawgs for showing all of us the true definition of heart, of character, and of dedication.

After losing to the Crimson Tide in the SEC championship game a few weeks back, the Bulldogs worked, they prepared, they practiced with intense focus in order to come back and win the national championship.

This team really gave us everything they had. They put it all on the field, and I am humbled to represent the University of Georgia and the 10th Congressional District of Georgia.

The Dawg spirit never ceases to amaze me. I want to extend sincere congratulations to the entire team, to Coach Kirby Smart and his coaching staff, and to the entire Dawg Nation.

Go Dawgs. Congratulations. It has been a great season.

### COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF DR. ANTHONY ORTEGON

(Mrs. BOEBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life of Dr. Anthony Ortegon of Pueblo, Colorado.

Dr. Ortegon and his amazing, strong, powerful wife, Vera, realized their American Dream early on. He will be remembered by those he loved as a God-fearing, country-loving, family man who was defined by his strong work ethic and love for helping others.

Dr. Ortegon was born in Bogota, Colombia, and made a courageous move to America, determined to create a better life for himself and his family. He finished college in 2½ years and attended the University of Miami's medical school to begin his passion for medicine and his patients, whom he loved. His work ethic was guided by his faith in God, and he trusted that he could build a life for himself in America.

He served the community of Pueblo for over 40 years, providing care to thousands of southern Coloradans through his medical practice, and he owned several small businesses. His spirit will live on through his strong wife, Vera; his sons, Anthony and Arthur; his four grandchildren; and through his impact on the community as a constant reminder of the potential of the American Dream.

### DONALD HUISENGA RECEIVES HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA AT AGE 98

(Mr. PFLUGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with an incredible and inspirational story to congratulate San Angelo's Donald Huisenga on receiving his high school diploma after nearly 80 years of waiting.

Although originally in the class of 1943, he was drafted into World War II just 3 months before graduation was scheduled.

His service with the U.S. Army Special Forces took Mr. Huisenga behind enemy lines and to the front of the D-day charge.

Recently, after Ms. Tess Gooding of San Angelo's VA clinic met with Mr. Huisenga and heard him mention always wanting to receive his diploma and graduate from high school, she got the ball rolling, and she went above and beyond the call of duty. And so did Mr. Huisenga's original high school district, East Sac County.

Last Wednesday, alongside friends and family, Mr. Huisenga was awarded his high school diploma at the ripe age of 98 years old.

It is touching to hear this story of service. I want to honor not only Mrs. Gooding for her work in the community, for her compassion, and for going above and beyond, but I would also like to honor Mr. Huisenga for his sacrifice to our country in World War II and for his continued desire to learn, teaching us an important lesson that it is never too late in life to learn.

I thank everyone who helped Mr. Huisenga earn his diploma. They have all made us very proud. Congratulations on this incredible achievement.

### CPI'S ASTONISHING INCREASE

(Mr. MOORE of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today the latest Consumer Price Index numbers were revealed, confirming what Americans buying gas, groceries, and other necessities already know. Over the past year, the CPI increased an astonishing 7 percent.

That is the highest inflation rate we have seen in four decades. The last time we saw inflation like this, the University of Georgia football program had already begun its historic 40-plus-year championship drought that ended this week.

This catastrophe could have been avoided, could have been headed off. But last July, despite economists insisting it was a fantasy, the Biden administration brushed off inflation concerns as just a transitory inconvenience.

Of course, Biden—or at least his string-pullers—knew better, but he did not want the daunting economic realities facing American families to get in the way of this massive socialist tax-and-spend agenda.

You don't need an economics degree to know that trillions more in government spending will drive up inflation. Unfortunately, that is exactly what we are seeing.

If the Biden administration and the House Democrats get their way and pass this harmful Build Back Better scheme with trillions more in spending, inflation will soar like never before.

Americans are suffering. We must defeat the Democratic agenda, restore fiscal sanity, and take meaningful steps to combat the record inflation crushing American families and businesses.

### FBI SHOULD NOT INTIMIDATE PARENTS

(Mrs. MILLER of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, yesterday news reports suggested that President Biden's Secretary of Education was involved in requesting a letter from the National School Boards Association, calling for the FBI to intimidate parents who have shown up to school board meetings.

The House Education and Labor Committee must hold immediate hearings with the Secretary so that we can ask him under oath if he solicited this memo.

The Federal Government should never treat parents like terrorists for showing up at public hearings to oppose the racist critical race theory or the perverted sex-ed curriculum that is being forced upon our children.

Parents are in charge of the school system, not liberal activists from Washington, D.C., who are using the FBI as their political police force.

#### GUARD AND RESERVE GI BILL PARITY ACT OF 2021

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 860, I call up the bill (H.R. 1836) to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the time during which members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty for training qualifies for educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 860, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-25 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1836

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021".*

#### SEC. 2. POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD DUTY.

(a) *OTHER QUALIFYING DUTY.—Section 3311(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—*

*(1) by striking "(including)" each place it appears and inserting "(including other qualifying duty and";*

*(2) by striking "(excluding)" each place it appears and inserting "(including other qualifying duty but excluding"; and*

*(3) in paragraph (2), by inserting "or other qualifying duty" after "active duty" both places it appears.*

*(b) OTHER QUALIFYING DUTY DEFINED.—Section 3301 of such title is amended—*

*(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and*

*(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:*

*"(3) The term 'other qualifying duty' means the following:*

*"(A) During the period beginning on August 1, 2025, and ending on July 31, 2032, active duty for training performed by a member of the Armed Forces—*

*"(i) on or after August 1, 2025; or*

*"(ii) before August 1, 2025, if such individual is a member of the Armed Forces on or after such date.*

*"(B) On or after August 1, 2032, duty performed before, on, or after such date that is—*

*"(i) active duty for training performed by a member of the Armed Forces; or*

*"(ii) inactive duty training performed by a member of the Armed Forces.".*

*(c) TIME LIMITATION FOR USE OF ENTITLEMENT FOR OTHER QUALIFYING DUTY.—Section 3321 of such title is amended—*

*(1) in subsection (a)—*

*(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "; or" and inserting a semicolon;*

*(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and*

*(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:*

*"(3) in the case of an individual whose entitlement is based on other qualifying duty performed—*

*"(A) before August 1, 2025, expires on the later of—*

*"(i) the end of the 15-year period beginning on the date of the discharge or release of such individual from the Armed Forces; or*

*"(ii) August 1, 2040; or*

*"(B) on or after August 1, 2025, shall not expire."; and*

*(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:*

*"(6) INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO TWO PERIODS.—In the case of an individual subject to periods under paragraphs (1) and (3)(A) of subsection (a), the period under such paragraph (3)(A) shall apply to such individual's entitlement.".*

#### SEC. 3. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN HOUSING LOAN FEES.

*(a) EXTENSION.—The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "January 14, 2031" each place it appears and inserting "October 1, 2031".*

*(b) IRRRL RATE.—The item in subparagraph (E) of the loan fee table under such section is amended to read as follows:*

<i>"(E)(i) Interest rate reduction refinancing loan (closed on or after July 1, 2022, and before October 1, 2030) .....</i>			
<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>NA</i>	
<i>(ii) Interest rate reduction refinancing loan (closed during a period not covered by clause (i))</i>			
<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>NA"</i>	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, is debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs or their respective designees.

The gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 1836, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1836, as amended, Representative LEVIN's Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021.

This bill is a long-needed fix to the unequal treatment of members of the Guard and Reserve for GI Bill purposes. Under current law, guard and reserv-

ists do not accrue education benefits the same as their Active-Duty counterparts, even when they are carrying out the same duties and taking on the same risks.

We live in a new age of national defense where we utilize the total force concept with an operational reserve, not a Strategic Reserve. We rely each day on guard and reservists to protect and defend our country. As we observed the anniversary of the January 6 attack on the Capitol, we were reminded of the brave Guard and Reserve troops who deployed to protect Congress, our staffs, and the foundation of our democracy.

We continue to rely on our Reserve components throughout the COVID-19 pandemic to activate and support public health response efforts across the country. The National Guard has been utilized at unprecedented levels in recent years.

Over the past 2 years, our Reserve components have fought wildfires, responded to protests, assisted with the withdrawal from Afghanistan, and even helped Afghan refugees settle in the United States.

It is time the Guard and Reserve benefits reflect the key work they are doing and the need for equity across the total force. It is time for every day in uniform to count.

The cadence of activations for guard and reservists has increased significantly over the last 5 years, and with that comes the need to meet mission readiness standards.

To prepare for the critical role they fulfill in our national defense, guard and reservists must frequently train, which means more days in uniform, more days away from their civilian life, and more days away from their families.

□ 1245

The GI Bill is both a recruitment and transition benefit to help servicemembers transition into civilian life and close the opportunity gap with their civilian peers.

Now, the Guard and Reserves need this more than ever as they are constantly transitioning between military, civilian employment, and family life, facing continuous disruptions.

This legislation rectifies the disparity and ensures that members of our Reserve forces know that every day they commit to our Nation counts, and that they will have the education benefits waiting for them when they fulfill their commitment.

In both this and the 116th Congress, we reformed and updated the Post-9/11 GI Bill to ensure students who are eligible have easy access to a high-quality education.

We have implemented strong student protections and we are holding bad acting institutions accountable when they fail to meet standards we set for veteran education.

Now, if servicemembers can step up and do their part day in and day out

while holding down civilian jobs and squeezing in time to take care of their families, then the least we can do here in Congress is to get out of the way of the solution.

Now, there are troubling reports of upticks in suicide among our guard and reservists.

One of the best ways we can address veteran health, mental health, and ultimate veteran suicide is by providing veterans with support and a pathway to a successful civilian life.

H.R. 1836, as amended, will give guard and reservists access to the opportunities that post-secondary education and training provide and improve their reintegration into civilian life.

This legislation is fully paid for and uses loan fee provisions that this Congress and prior Congresses have supported. In addition, even the Republican substitute uses the same offsets.

Besides just being the right thing to do, investing in equitable GI Bill benefits for guard and reservists will provide more than a tenfold return to our country.

Who are we to stand in the way of an educational benefit that will not only make our country stronger, but will benefit our military by having military servicemembers and our guard and reservists who are even more able to do their jobs on behalf of our national defense? I can't wait to see what our servicemembers will do with this opportunity, and I know it will make our country a better country.

This legislation is endorsed by numerous VSOs, including the American Legion, the VFW, the Student Veterans of America, the National Guard Association of the United States, Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, and Reserve Officers of America.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD letters of support and statements from the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Guard Association of the United States, Military-Veterans Advocacy, and the Reserve Officers of America.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,  
Washington, DC.

Tomorrow we are expecting the House to take votes on H.R. 1836, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act. The American Legion supports this bill as our signature education priority for 2022, and we strongly urge Representative Valadao to stand for DC's National Guard troops and support its passage.

All 50 states have activated components of their National Guard in response to unforeseen challenges over the past two years. From protecting borders to delivering pandemic aid and supporting local law enforcement our National Guard and Reserve troops have responded to new challenges like never before. Often, they are leaving both their families and civilian employers for an extended amount of time sometimes taking a sizeable pay cut with them. Yet despite all we ask of them, too often they are denied a cornerstone benefit for our nation's veterans: the GI Bill.

This is because servicemembers are activated under non-DNE title 32 orders which VA statutes currently don't recognize as

valid "active duty" time. H.R. 1836 would fix this disparity by expanding access to the Post-9/11 GI Bill for servicemembers activated under Title 32 orders towards benefits eligibility.

The American Legion urges support for H.R. 1836.

Thank you and happy to answer any questions.

JOHN KAMIN,  
Legislative Associate, Legislative Division.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS  
DO THE RIGHT THING FOR GUARD AND RESERVE  
MEMBERS

Now is the time for Congress to pass legislation to allow National Guard and Reserve members to rightfully earn GI Bill benefits for their time served. National Guard and Reserve members serve alongside active duty service members and consistently make sacrifices without always earning VA education benefits. Congress must act to expand eligibility to allow the increasingly frequent activations of these service members to count toward Post-9/11 GI Bill eligibility.

The VFW strongly supports H.R. 1836, Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021, to ensure equity of benefits for Reserve component service members. This bill would allow any day in uniform receiving military pay to count toward Post-9/11 GI Bill eligibility, allowing activated National Guard and Reserve members to earn this education benefit and achieve upward mobility. For years, the sacrifices of these service members have been overlooked in achieving GI Bill eligibility. These inequities have been further highlighted through the COVID-19 pandemic as National Guard and Reserve members stood on the front lines administering relief and health services. The time is now for parity with all the armed forces in earning their VA education benefits.

Contact your representatives today and tell them to support the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021. Congress must pass this crucially needed legislation now. National Guard and Reserve members have been waiting long enough!

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC.

Good Morning, I am writing to express the National Guard Association's strong support for H.R. 1836—the bipartisan Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act, that will be considered this week on the House floor. This bill caps a years-long effort to recognize the service and sacrifice of our National Guard. In addition to acknowledging the service of our Guard Soldiers and Airmen, this bill will prove a hugely significant recruiting and retention tool as we continually deploy Guard units to contingencies both at home and abroad.

While we understand the concerns relating to costs in the out years, we ask that you vote NO on the Substitute amendment (H.R. 2047). While this amendment would reduce long term costs, it significantly reduces the reach and impact of the legislative change and eliminates the central goal of parity in benefit as it relates to training H.R. 1836 is trying to accomplish.

The bipartisan H.R. 1836 will prove to be the most significant Post-9/11 G.I. Bill change specifically for the Reserve Component since the creation of the program itself and we are excited for the prospect of this bill passing the House of Representatives. Additionally, we look forward to continued bipartisan discussions with your Senate colleagues as we work towards final language on this critical issue to your National Guard servicemembers.

Thanks for your consideration, please feel free to reach out for any additional information.

Best,

JULIAN CARDINALE,  
Joint Legislative Affairs Manager.

MILITARY-VETERANS ADVOCACY, INC.,  
Slidell, Louisiana, January 10, 2022.

Hon. MIKE LEVIN,  
Member of Congress,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE LEVIN, On behalf of Military-Veterans Advocacy® (MVA™), we would like to pledge our support for HR 1836.

This bill will ensure that the time during which members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty for training qualifies for educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Specifically, the bill adjusts the type of service that entitles a member of the Armed Forces, reserves, or National Guard to such assistance. Under the bill, service by a reservist or National Guard member that is entitled to pay counts toward benefit eligibility. Such service includes training, active military service, inactive training, and general duty for which basic pay is warranted.

You may use this letter as evidence of our support for this bill. Feel free to use it in Committee or in press releases.

Sincerely,

JOHN B. WELLS,  
Chairman of the Board.

ROA  
RESERVE STRENGTH RESERVE LIFE  
ACTION CENTER—VOTE FOR HR 1836, GI BILL  
PARITY ACT

Floor vote today on H.R. 1836! This bill expands eligibility for Post-9/11 GI Bill educational assistance to include all paid points days for National Guard and Reserve service members. This means that service members can earn GI Bill eligibility days for training, active military service, inactive training, and general duty for which basic pay is warranted. Active duty earns benefits when training, and this bill would allow the Guard and Reserve to earn the same benefit.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI and Leader STENY HOYER for considering this legislation today, and I urge the rest of my colleagues to support this legislation to ensure every day a guard or reservist spends in uniform counts toward earning vital GI Bill benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1836, as amended, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021.

While I support the intent of this bill, I do not believe that it is the right solution for our Nation's guard and reservists at this time.

Founded in 1636, the National Guard evolved from groups of colonial militias into one of the toughest and one of the most professional fighting forces in the world.

From defeating the British during the American Revolution, to fighting in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Reserve component has served in every major conflict in the history of this Nation.



In recent years, the Guard and Reserve have been called up more often as their missions have changed.

These brave men and women are not only on the front lines overseas, but they are also deployed at home to protect the southern border and assist in the response to COVID-19, among others.

We must never forget the sacrifices the men and women in the Guard and Reserve make when the Federal Government calls on them to serve.

I agree that Congress must take a hard look at duty status reform and the potential expansion of benefits for guard and reservists. But this bill before us today would be an unwise expansion of benefits.

The higher level of sacrifice of Active-Duty servicemembers is reflected in the higher level of benefits provided by the VA. This is why the government recognizes the increased sacrifices of the Reserve component when they are called up on most Federal Active-Duty orders.

I believe that one of the biggest misunderstandings in this debate is that many of the types of Federal Active-Duty service that members of the National Guard and Reserve perform already qualify for the GI Bill eligibility.

I support the goal of ensuring that all time spent on nontraining Active Duty Federal orders should count towards GI Bill eligibility.

However, the bill before us today would go far beyond that and provide eligibility for the GI Bill for service related to annual training and drilling weekends.

Training has never counted towards eligibility, and members of the Guard and Reserve know that when they sign up. Let me say that again. Training has never counted towards eligibility with members of the Guard and Reserves. They knew it when they signed up. It is the additional call-ups to Federal Active-Duty service that members of the Guard and Reserve may not know about.

This type of service would be covered by Congressman MOORE's amendment, which I believe is a better alternative.

Also, covering training is the largest cost driver of this bill, which leads to my second point.

The CBO projects that the expansion of benefits laid out in this bill would require nearly \$2 billion in mandatory offsets for the first 10 years following enactment. While these costs are paid for in the current budget window, that does not tell the whole story.

CBO also estimates that this bill will cost taxpayers more than \$5 billion in each of the next four decades after fiscal year 2032. This would equate to at least 20 billion extra dollars over the next 50 years.

None of these extra costs are offset, which means our children and grandchildren will be paying for them and be paying them off for many years to come.

In a tight fiscal environment, I believe that full Active-Duty benefits for

training and drilling is a bridge too far. I am also concerned that the offsets that are used in this bill should be saved for higher priority issues like expanding services to toxic-exposed veterans.

Addressing the needs of toxic-exposed veterans is both my and Chairman TAKANO's number one priority that we are trying to deal with right now. That could require Congress to find hundreds of billions of dollars in offsets. Offsets are few and far between in the Veterans' Affairs Committee. We will need every penny of them to enact these needed reforms that we were talking about earlier.

Earlier this week before the Rules Committee, Chairman TAKANO indicated that \$2 billion is an insignificant amount compared to the potential full cost of addressing toxic exposure, and therefore, is not worthy to try to save here. I disagree.

It is silly that I even have to say this, but \$2 billion is a lot of money. It is worth saving. Ask any taxpayer. And remember, the people we are talking about are taxpayers, as well.

Like me, my constituents and many Americans are concerned that Congress doles out billions of taxpayer dollars like candy. That must end. We can provide needed benefits for veterans without burdening future generations. But that requires Congress to make tough decisions and to put first things first.

Many of my concerns could have been discussed, debated, and possibly even addressed if the majority had conducted the proper level of engagement with committee members, VA, and other stakeholders on this bill.

The majority did not hold a single legislative hearing on this bill this Congress. As such, we were not able to receive views from the committee members, the administration, the mortgage industry, or veteran service organizations. Those views are a critical part of the legislative process.

Why was this bill not put on the agenda for one of the two legislative hearings the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held this Congress?

This is no way to responsibly legislate, and I implore Chairman TAKANO to go back to our committee's bipartisan tradition of conducting full legislative due diligence before sending bills to the House floor.

In closing, I am supportive of reviewing and, where warranted, expanding benefits for members of the Guard and Reserve. However, we must do so in a way that is fiscally responsible, appropriate, and respects the many differences between Guard and Reserve service and Active-Duty service.

The bill before us today does not meet that standard.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I yield to my distinguished colleague, I am going to make a few re-

marks in reference to what the ranking member said.

I will first say that the bill has been in the public for more than 2 years. In fact, the committee held a Guard-and-Reserve-only benefits hearing just over a year ago to review the disparity in these benefits, and we have worked closely with the stakeholders, as evidenced by the numerous numbers of VSOs whose support letters I entered into the RECORD earlier. And we also worked with the minority to ensure that this bill achieves the aims that we intend.

We have also worked closely with the Department of Defense and VA to ensure all Guard and Reserve members are covered.

The VSOs have been asking for this reform, and that is why we stand with them in support of H.R. 1836.

Now, moreover, it is not accurate to say that before the Rules Committee yesterday I characterized the \$2 billion cost of this bill, which is paid for, as insignificant. I merely compared it to the idea that we should use this bill as part of an offset for the \$300 billion or so that we are going to need for toxic exposure. And I thank the ranking member for joining together in trying to find a solution for our toxic-exposed veterans.

However, that \$300 billion, I know we are going to figure out how to take care of that. It is really not a choice; it is a moral obligation we have to those veterans that were exposed to burn pits. It is not a choice. It is a cost of war, and we have got to rise together as a body. We found \$30 billion willy-nilly to add to the National Defense Authorization Act. We will find the \$300 billion. We don't need to be nickel and diming our reservists and our Guard units and deny them the days that should count toward their GI Bill benefits because they are doing every bit the same sort of readiness training that our Active-Duty servicemembers are doing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), my good friend and chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity who is also the author of this very impressive bill.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman TAKANO for yielding and for his support and partnership on this legislation and all the work that he does leading our committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act, bipartisan legislation I introduced to deliver some basic fairness in the way we provide GI Bill benefits for the men and women who serve our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the GI Bill has allowed millions of veterans to pursue higher education and find rewarding career paths.

□ 1300

Servicemembers consistently cite GI Bill benefits as one of the top reasons



they choose to serve in our Armed Forces because of the opportunities those benefits provide for them and their families. However, the way that we allow servicemembers to accrue GI benefits is inherently unfair. While Active-Duty servicemembers receive credit for GI Bill benefits every day that they are in the service, Guard and Reserve members only accrue those benefits in very limited circumstances.

That disparity continues to exist despite the fact that Guard and Reserve members are increasingly taking on the same risks and doing the same jobs as their Active-Duty counterparts. We have seen this trend for decades but it has become especially pronounced over the last 2 years.

In response to the attack on our Capitol on January 6 of last year, 25,000 National Guard members mobilized from 54 States and territories to protect this institution. For a time, they slept on the cold, hard floors of this building. National Guard members have also deployed across our country to support the COVID-19 response, including Guard members who deployed from Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, and Georgia to assist healthcare operations this month.

In 2020, 1,300 soldiers and airmen from five different States were mobilized to fight wildfires in my State of California and throughout the West Coast. Not only are these National Guard and Reserve members risking their lives to serve our country, but they are also forced to put their civilian lives on hold when they are called up, leaving behind their families and interrupting civilian careers. Similarly, they are forced to put their lives on hold every time they are called up for training. In some of those settings they are serving side by side with Active Duty members doing similar jobs and facing similar risks, but they are not earning the same GI Bill benefits as their peers. That is unacceptable and it is shameful that we have asked Guard and Reserve members to step up in response to natural disasters, the pandemic, and an attack on our democracy without providing them with this fundamental benefit.

Clearly, it is long past time that we provide some basic fairness in the way that we allow Guard and Reserve members to accrue these benefits. The legislation that we are considering today will do exactly that, with a simple fix to ensure that every day they spend in uniform counts towards their GI Bill benefits.

Now, I know my friends on the other side of the aisle might raise concerns about the costs of expanding eligibility for these benefits, and I would note that this bill includes provisions my Republican colleagues have supported in the past to help defray the cost of veterans' benefits. And to my colleagues who still are not willing to pay for these benefits, I would ask them to share their concerns directly with Guard and Reserve members the next

time they are deployed in response to a natural disaster or other emergency in the community that they represent.

So I think we all want the same thing. My friends across the aisle, us on this side of the aisle, we all want the same thing. We all want to provide benefits to those who have served our country. I believe that in good faith. I do think that we have to not pay lip service, though. We have to make sure that we support servicemembers and not just when it is politically convenient. We don't need half measures. We don't need things that shortchange our servicemembers. So I think it is time for us to step up. It is time to give them the benefits they have earned for protecting the American people in a way now that they are doing unlike before. And that is what this bill aims to do.

As the chairman mentioned, it has support from a wide range of veteran service organizations, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Student Veterans of America, the National Guard Association of the United States, the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, and Reserve Officers Association. They are asking us to pass this bill, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act, today because they agree that it is past time to provide some basic fairness in the way that we provide GI Bill benefits to Guard and Reserve members.

Mr. Speaker, passing this bipartisan bill is the right thing to do for all the men and women who serve and protect our Nation, and I urge my colleagues to vote "aye."

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, just quickly before I yield time to my colleague from Ohio, I would like to remind the Members that training for members of National Guard and Reserve has never been counted towards GI Bill eligibility. Members of Guard and Reserve know that, as I said in my opening, when they sign up.

Now, the Democrat majority did not hold a legislative hearing on this bill, so to that extent, the expansion of eligibility was needed to increase recruitment and retention within the Guard and Reserve component and DOD, but DOD did not have the opportunity to testify to that before the committee because we didn't meet.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), who has actually served both in the Reserve and Active component of our military.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss H.R. 1836, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act.

As a member of the Army Reserve, I know the critical role that reservists and members of the National Guard play in defending our great Nation. Unfortunately, I also know firsthand that sometimes unique skills and experiences the guardsmen and reservists bring to the table have been discounted or underutilized. That has always bothered me, as I personally know of the

expertise that exists in our Guard and Reserve and their capabilities.

Great strides have been made to value the Reserve and Guard like we value Active Duty, and we have come a long way and we need to continue that work. At the same time, I also know that Active Duty requires a level of commitment that does differ from the Guard and Reserve. Unfortunately, this bill has significant problems that prevent me from supporting it, which could have been worked out in the committee process had there been a full legislative hearing on it. And that is why I say I stand to discuss this bill because this is the first opportunity I have really had to discuss it.

H.R. 1836 would provide guard and reservists with Active-Duty service credit towards GI Bill eligibility for every day they are in uniform, on Federal orders, including training. So this is a status that has never been counted towards educational benefits.

Now, as cochair of the Congressional Bipartisan Burn Pits Caucus, the committee's highest priority this Congress has been working to address the health effects that toxic exposures in the military, including from burn pits. I am very concerned that the substantial spending in this bill could pull away from those efforts to address toxic exposure in this tight fiscal environment.

I also have concerns that this legislation might continue a slow creep of a permanent Federalizing of the National Guard, which was never the intent. We must be mindful not to usurp State authority of the Guard. What I do believe would be appropriate, however, would be to allow guardsmen and reservists to accrue GI Bill eligibility for any time spent on Federal Active-Duty service other than training, as many in this body that serve here in Congress have done as Guard and Reserve.

I was called to Active Duty for 15 months; 12 months in Iraq. That should count. And that is a discussion we should have had, and what actually should maybe count and what should not because I think there is common ground. But we haven't had a chance to discuss it. There is just the bill. Representative MOORE has offered a substitute amendment which would do exactly that, and I hope my colleagues will support that amendment, like I do.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill as offered and to instead support Representative MOORE's substitute amendment.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, there are plenty of instances where training time and readiness training has counted towards the GI Bill. We talk about the basic training that reservists and Guard unit members go through. That has counted toward the GI Bill. And if there is a worry about the Federalization, Federal dollars already pay for the training days that we are seeking for the Guard unit members and the reservists to get credit for.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN),

my good friend, member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Technology and Modernization.

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to rise in support of H.R. 1836, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act. I am so grateful for the sacrifices and the services of all our National Guard and Reserve members. They stand ready at a moment's notice to protect our Nation, our democracy, and the health of our communities.

Two instances jump out at me when I think of the heroism of the Indiana National Guard members from this past year. The first was being able to spend time with our brave National Guard members last year in the cafeteria of the Department of Labor on the other side of the Capitol complex when they bravely rushed to our Nation's Capitol to defend our Constitution and to protect our democracy.

The second was when I was able to stand side by side with them in the city of Gary when they operated a Federal COVID-19 vaccine site, which provided over 60,000 vaccines in Northwest Indiana at a critical time during our pandemic.

The First District is also home to the proud Slovak community. And I am particularly appreciative that the Indiana National Guard has a flourishing military partnership with our strong ally, the country of Slovakia. We also have the 113th Engineering National Guard, which I have shared time with, who the men and women have sacrificed their time, dedication, and efforts to go over to Afghanistan. What this bill does is it gives us the opportunity to have equitable training and equitable educational opportunity for our National Guardsmen.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation today has the opportunity to treat their Active Duty service on par with all branches of the military and ensure that every day the National Guard Reserve member serves our Nation in uniform is a day that counts toward their GI Bill benefits.

Thank you to the leadership of Congressman MIKE LEVIN, Chairman TAKANO, and all of my fellow members of the Committee on Veteran Affairs for your commitment to our Guard and Reserve members and for bringing this measure to the floor today.

I also thank Chairman TAKANO on his leadership to protect the National Guardsmen on the burn pits and the toxic fumes that we have passed and how we are providing benefits and making sure that that is distributed fairly and equitably and making sure they receive the benefits necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BERGMAN), a man who has truly experienced what it is to serve, the highest ranking officer that serves in this body today.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BOST for yielding me the time. I

am always proud to stand on this floor and talk about the men and women who serve our country. And it is our country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition today to H.R. 1836, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021. And it kind of saddens me that I have to rise in opposition because while this bill, well-intentioned, is unfortunately potentially prone to unintended consequences on the overall readiness of our Armed Forces, Active Reserve and Guard. But first I must note that these issues could have been brought to light earlier had this piece of legislation gone through regular order, received proper consideration across all the normal things that we historically have done. It received no legislative hearings, foregoing the opportunity to receive input from key stakeholders, veteran service organizations, new committee members on both sides of the aisle, and even the Biden administration.

Without that engagement, we are just left with a bill that in its current form, which would count guard and reservists Federal Active-Duty service days towards GI eligibility, including for training. And there is a very subtle difference. In fact, it is a very exact difference in law between Active Duty for training and Active Duty.

I spent much of my 40-year Marine Corps career in the Reserve component. And in fact, a little known part of my bio, my first 2 years off of Active Duty in the Marine Corps, I spent 2 years as a member of the Rhode Island National Guard. So not only Active component, Reserve component, but also a guardsman as well.

And my final assignment for 4½ years, I had the blessing and the opportunity to command the Marine Corps Reserve, roughly 100,000 folks in 183 sites across the country at a time when we are deploying them at never-before-seen rates.

I will always stand by the unwavering service and sacrifice given by the men and women in the Reserve component and the National Guard.

□ 1315

This bill, however, may unintentionally become an obstacle to the recruitment and retention efforts of our Active component military. We are in a time, and have been for over 40 years, of an all-recruited force on all levels.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, even as Governors offer non-GI Bill education benefits to their Guard, the parity with Active-Duty Forces that this bill is seeking for the Guard and Reserves, again, could impact our Active-Duty military, which we need to be ready at all times, considering today's global threats.

Today, more than 4 years after my colleagues and I passed into law an un-

precedented GI Bill expansion to allow any veteran to use these GI Bill benefits without restriction of time, so they are good to go for as long as they live, I still believe there are many ways we can work responsibly to expand these benefits.

For these reasons, I will be voting in favor of my friend and colleague Mr. MOORE's benefit expansion amendment to ensure guard and reservists accrue GI Bill eligibility during any and all Federal Active-Duty days that are not training days.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill and support the Moore amendment.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 13½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Illinois has 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a member of the committee who also serves as the chair of our Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies in Appropriations.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1836, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act. I thank Chairman TAKANO and Representative LEVIN for their important work on this legislation that finally acknowledges the undervalued service of our guard and reservists. The sponsors' sentiments ring true: Every day in uniform counts. At least it should count. It should count more.

In Ohio, there are over 11,400 National Guard members performing strategic and operational duties to whom we owe enormous gratitude.

Our National Guard protects our homeland and supports the mission of our troops abroad. It provides critical support to people in times of urgent need, from natural disasters to the public health COVID emergency we are in right now.

The National Guard and Reserves have been an invaluable readiness resource throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and are continuing to fill critical roles in response to the pandemic.

In my home State of Ohio, the Ohio National Guard has helped Ohio food banks distribute over 56 million pounds of food at 14 food banks and warehouses, including the Toledo Northwestern Ohio Food Bank. They have provided food banks the support they needed to keep children, seniors, veterans, and families fed during these very trying times.

They set up COVID-19 testing clinics and traveled the State to keep our communities safe. They are currently stationed at 12 testing locations across Ohio.

Thanks to President Biden's executive actions, 2,300 Guard members have been activated across Ohio to help hospitals and public health experts care for those most in need so all the omicron variant patients that are flooding

our hospitals have some hope of survival.

The service and dedication of our National Guard and Reserves require that we appropriately recognize and appreciate their sacrifices. While the debt we owe them cannot be fully repaid, the legislation before us ensures that these honorable men and women will receive the proper access to the educational benefits they so rightly deserve.

Providing these important GI Bill benefits will undoubtedly aid the recruitment and retention of National Guard units at home and abroad while further investing in our servicemembers' futures.

With six National Guard sites in my own congressional district and several Reserve units nearby, I know that this legislation will have a deep and lasting impact on our State's residents and those who answer the call to serve.

It is certainly my privilege to represent these guard and reservists in Congress, and I am proud to support enhancing the benefits that they can have access to and deserve for their service. May God be with all our men and women in uniform.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, just to clear up some statements that I think were made by some of the people while talking, it was brought up that we actually have already dealt with toxic exposures, and we haven't. It is vitally important to understand that.

Those costs that we are still going to be looking at, whether it is 300 or 150 or whatever it is, we haven't found that out or figured that out yet. It is vitally important to understand that it is still out there, and there is going to be a cost.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), someone from our side of the aisle who does a great job and that we trust tremendously to watch our costs and watch our spending.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member from Illinois for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, before we vote on new legislation, it is very important that we have an honest look at the price tag. As Republican leader of the House Budget Committee, it is my responsibility to track how new spending impacts our Nation's bottom line.

Every time Washington passes unpaid-for legislation that adds a new benefit or program, or expands an existing one, our fiscal problems get much worse. At each one of these moments, we take another step toward either raising taxes on middle- and low-income working-class Americans or asking China for another IOU.

Look no further than the \$2 trillion Biden bailout bill that was passed back in March. It added trillions to our Nation's debt.

Also, the \$5 trillion BBB that was passed out of this House would add tril-

lions to our debt. According to the Congressional Budget Office, which is the official scorekeeper for Congress, the true cost of the bill before us is hidden. The true cost before us is hidden. Why?

On paper, the bill appears paid for. However, the new spending does not begin until 2025, and then the expansion of benefits does not go into effect until after the budget window in 2032. Meanwhile, the pay-fors all go away within the 10-year window. This is a creative way for Democrats to use budget gimmicks and delay program start dates to push through billions in unpaid-for spending.

These types of budget gimmicks are exactly what Democrats have been doing with the \$5 trillion spending bill that was called out and why Senators on the other side of the building will not support the legislation.

Congress must stop kidding itself with fanciful accounting. Stop pretending that creating and expanding government programs, especially mandatory spending programs, won't come with a real fiscal impact. Start being honest with the American people about the true price tag and the consequences of their reckless actions.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, there has been an honest reckoning and an honest assessment by the CBO, and this bill is paid for according to the rules, the same rules that my Republican counterparts observe.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), a member of the Financial Services Committee, where he is chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. I rise today in support of this legislation because the Guard and Reserve deserve parity. They have been there for us, and we must be there for them.

When natural disasters beset the land and there are wildfires on the West Coast, they are there. When hurricanes ravage the Gulf Coast, they are there. When tornadic activities are within all the midsection of the country, they are there. They have been there for us, and we must be there for them.

They do leave their families, just as the Active-Duty servicepersons do. Yes, they leave their children. They leave their wives. They leave newborns. They come to severe and protect us, just as they did after the assault on the Capitol.

They were here to prevent democracy from being eroded. They were here to protect the President and the Vice President. They have been here for us, and we must be there for them.

They have been there when many of us had no other hope other than to have them show up to defend us.

I remember Katrina. I remember what was happening in New Orleans. I went down there. I saw the National Guard come in. I saw them protect and defend.

We have a duty and an obligation to them, and this is our opportunity to fulfill it.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for what you are doing today for a multiplicity of reasons, one being that I don't want to see what happened to the Merchant Marine happen to the National Guard and the Reserve. It took them 44 years to get GI benefits. We cannot allow this to happen.

Mr. Speaker, I am there, I am here, and I will be there for them.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have listened to the debate with many others, and so many times it is being misunderstood that the Guard and Reserve don't receive these benefits when they are called up on Federal—they actually do on many of the Federal orders. The Moore amendment would allow that to occur.

I think many of our Members are confused on what they actually are receiving time for toward their GI Bill. I want to express again what we are saying is that the overreach here that occurs is that one weekend a month, 2 weeks a year, they know when they sign up that that is the difference. It is not going to be credited.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN), my good friend who serves on the Education and Labor Committee with myself and the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is our responsibility to ensure that our veterans have the resources they need to access care after serving.

Every year, brave men and women enlist in the military, seeking to serve their country, pursue a better life, and obtain benefits and security for their future. This means being able to afford college and having access to housing, healthcare, and other opportunities.

Our troops are deployed into active war zones that too often leave veterans with PTSD, suicidal ideation, anxiety, addiction, depression, and other mental health challenges.

Regardless of what congressional district you live in, you will always take what happens in your service back home with you.

□ 1330

But when they return, our government has failed to provide them with the care and support they deserve.

The outcome is a veterans suicide crisis. The suicide rate for veterans is 1.5 times higher than the rate of non-veteran adults, and I see this in my district. I have had veterans call my office as a last resort after not being able to access the healthcare they need at the VA. My constituent services team has had multiple cases of veterans struggling with suicidal ideation and other mental health challenges who have expressed an immense frustration that no

one in our government seems to care about their well-being. Our veterans deserve better, and we must do better.

I am grateful for incredible organizations in my district like Black Veterans for Social Justice, Veterans for Peace, and The American Legion who are leading with care, working to support our veterans' mental health by destigmatizing mental health care and connecting veterans to mental health professionals. They regularly host support groups for veterans with mental health challenges, advocate for a stronger VA system, and provide one-on-one opportunities for veterans to learn about benefits available to them.

Our amendment to H.R. 1836 builds upon their work to ensure that when transitioning to civilian life, veterans receive information about what healthcare and mental healthcare services are available to them, including how to access the Veterans Crisis Line and seek mental health support. This amendment also specifies that this information should be provided to veterans in a manner that helps destigmatize mental health and encourages veterans to reach out.

These are important steps toward creating a society in which every single veteran has access to universal, high-quality healthcare and is empowered to seek out the mental health support they need to thrive.

If you are a veteran who is struggling with mental health challenges, please know that you are not alone and that seeking out mental health support is an important step toward feeling better. During these especially difficult times, we must care for ourselves and for one another.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, it is my esteemed honor and privilege to yield 1 minute to a champion and staunch advocate who is unparalleled in her support for our Nation's 22 million veterans. This Congress with her support we have continued to preserve the sacred trust of our men and women in uniform and the 200,000 servicemembers who become veterans each year.

Mr. Speaker, of course, I am referring to the Speaker of this great House from the great State of California, my own State.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership in bringing this important legislation to the floor and for yielding.

We owe our veterans everything. They make us the home of the brave and the land of the free. They protect our democracy. They and their families make us so very, very proud.

I thank the gentleman again, Mr. TAKANO, as chair of the committee, and Mr. LEVIN for his leadership on this particular legislation which I will acknowledge in a moment.

First, Mr. Speaker, I want to say, nearly eight decades ago when Con-

gress enacted the first GI Bill, our Nation made a bipartisan and unbreakable promise: that every hero who steps forward to defend our Nation deserves the tools to succeed when they come home. Today, the House will proudly take another strong step toward fulfilling that pledge.

On behalf of the Congress, I commend the outstanding leadership of the committee chair, MARK TAKANO, who has ensured that the Veterans' Affairs Committee remains committed to its long legacy of bipartisanship. I salute the chair of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, Congressman MIKE LEVIN of California, both for leading on this important legislation every step of the way and for his lifetime advocacy on behalf of our military communities.

Every time our Nation seeks to strengthen and expand benefits for veterans, we have listened closely to our men and women in uniform and our veterans, taking their insight and expertise into account. We continue to listen to them today as we continue to build upon our progress and appropriately honor their service.

On a regular basis we have a meeting with our veterans service organizations. The American Legion is very much a part of that, as well as other groups reflecting our involvement in other wars since World War II, and we still have a few veterans from then.

What is interesting about this legislation today to me is that, again, it sprang from listening to our men and women in uniform and our veterans as to what their needs are. That is exactly how the first GI Bill came to be.

The veterans of World War I, recognizing the disadvantages that they were at after World War I, came forth with the proposal to have the GI Bill. So this was passed and signed by Franklin Roosevelt during World War II at the suggestion of veterans of World War I.

During the dark days of the Second World War and after listening to the calls of the brave veterans of World War I, President Roosevelt made clear the urgent moral imperative of supporting our returning soldiers.

In a message to Congress in November 1943, he said,

"The members of the Armed Forces have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us, and they are entitled to definite action to help take care of their special problems."

I am very proud that my father, Thomas D'Alesandro, was in this Chamber. He was a Member of Congress from Baltimore when the President said that. His brother would be lost shortly thereafter in the battle leading up to the Battle of the Bulge.

Less than a year later, Congress enacted the first GI Bill on an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote marking a turning point in how our Nation cares for our veterans. In doing so, we made

a transformational investment in our servicemembers, opening the doors to a college education and home ownership, launching millions of families into the middle class.

In 2008 it was my great privilege to serve as Speaker as the Congress took a crucial step to bring these benefits into the 21st century. With the Post-9/11 GI Bill—passed on a strong bipartisan vote and signed into law by President George W. Bush—we expanded the promise of a full, 4-year college education to veterans in Iraq and Afghanistan, and we ensured subsequent legislation that their families could also take advantage of that benefit. In 2017 we strengthened this law by improving benefits and closing gaps in eligibility so that we can best serve those who served our Nation.

Yet, today, too many veterans still do not receive equal access to the life-changing benefits they have earned. Over the last few decades, our valiant reservists and guardsmen have become even more integral to America's national security strategy. Our reservists often serve side by side with Active-Duty servicemembers, do the same jobs, and incur the same risks. And as our Nation has battled the pandemic, our communities have relied on our guardsmen to help protect our Nation from the deadly virus.

These heroes are essential to keeping our families and our Nation safe, but current law falls short of delivering the benefits they deserve. With the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act, we will ensure that every day our reservists and guardsmen heroes serve in uniform count toward their GI benefits. In doing so, we will lift up hundreds of thousands of current and future veterans across the Nation so that they, too, will have the opportunities they need to thrive in the 21st century economy.

Let me be clear: ensuring every servicemember has equal access to hard-earned benefits is an issue of fairness. When the House passes this legislation today, we will build on the proud, bipartisan progress forged by generations of lawmakers in this Chamber and in the Senate as well, we show our heroes that they will always have our unwavering support, and we honor the sacrifice on the battlefield. The military vows that on the battlefield we will leave no soldier behind, and when they come home, we pledge that we will leave no veteran behind.

There is so much more that we can learn from listening to our veterans and our servicemembers that we must do, so that they can take their strongest position when they come home.

Mr. Speaker, in this all-American spirit, I urge a very strong "aye" vote for this legislation.

I want to thank the distinguished chairman for his leadership and MIKE LEVIN for his relentless persistence for the benefit of our veterans as a member of that important committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I think Members of the House need to understand because many speakers, including the previous speaker, brought up the fact that those who serve should receive these benefits who actually serve on the battlefield. When they do, they do. Under this existing system right now they receive that benefit.

What we are talking about now is an expansion to those days of reservist, the weekend a month and the 2 weeks a year. It is completely different from the fact when they are on Federal orders, and the Moore amendment would actually deal with that and take care of that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. FITZGERALD).

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be here today to offer this MTR.

If we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to consider an amendment to H.R. 1836 which ensures members of the Armed Forces granted a general discharge under honorable conditions solely for refusing the COVID-19 vaccine are eligible for the GI Bill education benefits of which the Speaker just spoke about.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore ask unanimous consent to include the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, on August 24, 2021, the Secretary of Defense issued a directive requiring mandatory COVID-19 vaccination for all servicemembers, including those in the Ready Reserve and the National Guard. Despite the challenges this vaccine mandate currently faces in the Supreme Court, the Defense Department has proceeded to discharge those who refuse the vaccine.

Hundreds of soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and guardians have already been discharged, and as many as 20,000 servicemembers remain at risk over being involuntarily removed from service. It is outrageous.

To prevent those who have refused the vaccine from being dishonorably discharged, Congress included a provision in the fiscal year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act limiting discharges for failure to receive the COVID-19 vaccine to either an honorable discharge or a general discharge under honorable conditions.

This change succeeded in stopping further disciplinary action or court-martial for those who refuse the vaccine, however it potentially leaves many veterans in limbo between leaving the service with full benefits or having their education benefits stripped as they walk out the door.

As many of my veteran colleagues in this Chamber know, those servicemembers who receive a general discharge under honorable conditions are ineligible for the Montgomery and Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits due to restrictions Congress implemented in 2011.

While this change was intended to open eligibility status to members of the National Guard, there will now be a group of veterans who have served honorably up until the point of refusing COVID-19 vaccine who will now have their education benefits completely wiped out.

For those who may not know the full breadth of education benefits entitled to a veteran, let me give you just a couple of items. A veteran who was served at least 36 months on Active Duty is entitled to 100 percent of Post-9/11 GI benefits. That includes full tuition coverage for public schools, or roughly \$26,000 annually for private education or apprenticeships.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Wisconsin an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That veteran also receives a monthly housing allowance which varies by location, plus \$1,000 annually to cover books and other school supplies. Add that up, and we are talking about well over \$100,000 worth of education benefits a veteran loses simply by having their discharge characterized as general under honorable.

□ 1345

And let's be clear on who this is truly affecting, Mr. Speaker. We are not talking about recruits who are fresh out of basic training or those discharged at the MEPS station. These are men and women who have done their time, who have paid their dues, and who have served with distinction up until the point of refusing this vaccine.

And now we are going to tell them that we don't care how spotless their record may have been beforehand because they made a moral, ethical and even religious objection to a vaccine?

Those who have fought to defend our country should not be deprived of the benefits they so rightly deserve simply for refusing to comply with this divisive, and potentially unlawful, vaccine mandate.

My motion to recommit corrects this disparity by ensuring any member of the armed services who receives a general discharge under honorable conditions solely for the refusal of the COVID-19 vaccine is entitled to education benefits.

We are a country that rewards our heroes, not punishes them, and this motion to recommit makes sure of that. I urge the adoption of this motion to recommit.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The issue of how servicemembers are disciplined for refusing to take the vac-

cine has already been addressed in the National Defense Authorization Act. It already states plainly that there could be a general discharge, or an other-than-honorable discharge, or an honorable discharge. So there is, it seems to me, an irrelevance or it is unnecessary, this proposed MTR. So we already have a solution that has been agreed to in the Armed Services space and jurisdiction.

That being said, I do not have any further speakers, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am ready to close, but there are a few things in the closing that I want to be sure and bring up.

First off, the GI Bill cannot be included in—was not included, and those benefits would be removed if they refuse to take the vaccine. So the MTR is actually a legitimate motion that is something that we do need to deal with that was not taken care of in that bill.

And just so you know, a vitally important issue that was brought up by General Bergman, our speakers that we have had here today, they don't take this lightly. They are very serious about this. They have served themselves. They have served in these capacities. They understand the concern. And the concern of retention in the Active Forces is a serious concern.

We just received notice that the Army raised its max bonus for new recruits to \$50,000 due to struggling in trying to get people to come on to Active Reserve. By offering this benefit above and beyond that has been a concern of many of those that have expressed that concern.

But let me tell you this on this debate today. I want to thank Chairman TAKANO and others for a thoughtful and respectful debate, which is vitally important on an issue like this.

I also want to thank Congressman LEVIN. His passion on these issues was truly present as well, and we understand that.

You know, I am a former marine. I am a former active marine. I am a marine because, you know, once you are a marine you are always a marine. That is vitally important to remember. And as a father of a marine and a grandfather of a marine, these issues are personal to me.

Now, I understand the sacrifices that members of our National Guard make every day. And I think some of the things that were spoken of here today confuse the fact that when they get called up to Active Duty, go over to Iraq, go to Afghanistan, those qualify towards their GI bill. It does. And I am not opposed to them receiving education benefits, nor was anybody that spoke here today.

But the Guard and Reserve is that; it is a Guard and Reserve. And whenever they are activated, yes, they should receive those benefits. That is why the Moore amendment is so vitally important that we are going to be talking on

later as well. If we adopt that, it will cover everything except that component that those Guard and Reserve members knew when they joined, that they didn't get those benefits for that 1 weekend a month and those 2 weeks a year.

And why is that? Because it is a separate standing than an Active-Duty military personnel.

This discussion—and I know we all want to respect our Guard and Reserve, but this is not the way to do it. Doing it in the right order, hearing from everyone in committee, discussing these issues, bringing them up, and getting input from those stakeholders that are involved, was the proper way to do this; not to do it here on the floor in this manner.

I think the debate has been really good. I hope that the people that are listening understand. I hope that our colleagues understand what it is; that a vote against this is not a vote against the Guard and Reserve. A vote against this is simply saying, no, there is another way that is more fiscally responsible, that will still offer benefits and reward those for their service. But this is not the right way.

I encourage my colleagues to vote “no” on the underlying bill, “yes” on the amendments that we are coming up with, but “no” on the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will, in closing, say that the minority has not raised a substantive argument, a serious argument against the substance of this bill. This is a good, good piece of legislation, one that is agreed to and supported by numerous veterans service organizations.

To the issue of and to the objection raised by the minority over a lack of process and a lack of regular order, this is simply not true. We have had ample opportunity for the minority to have input in numerous hearings related to this topic.

And as to the concern over recruitment and retention of our Active-Duty Forces, I will remind my esteemed ranking member, or the esteemed ranking member, for whom I have great admiration for his own service and the service of his family in the military, that we turned to the Guard and Reserve in greater and greater dependence in the post-9/11 era. And because we were able to turn to them, we did not have to have discussions about a draft.

We had issues recruiting folks for our military in the early aughts to the numbers that we needed, and we had to turn to the Reserve and the Guard. So we need good incentives and great retention incentives for our Guard units and our Reserve units all across this country because we aren't going to depend on them less. In fact, we are going to depend on them more.

And the tempo of the training, all we are saying is that the readiness train-

ing they undergo is no less than the readiness training of our Active-Duty troops. Regardless of whether they knew or didn't know at the beginning when they signed up as reservists or guardsmen, they deserve to have every day count.

Now is the time for Congress and this House to say that every day of readiness training should count toward GI bill eligibility.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the bipartisan amendment that I have put forward, along with my colleagues DEBORAH ROSS, JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, and JAMAAL BOWMAN.

As my colleagues from both sides of the aisle have made clear, our Nation owes a tremendous debt to our veterans.

I am pleased that this week, the House will take up a bill to help improve access to services and benefits that our men and women in uniform have earned.

H.R. 1836—the National Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021—would allow Members of the National Guard and Reserves to count time spend in training towards their Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits.

I am so proud of the men and women in Wisconsin's National Guard who have mobilized throughout our nation's history in support of overseas combat operations in places like Iraq, Afghanistan, during both world wars, the Spanish-American War, and the Civil War and are now engaged in their longest ever domestic mobilization, to combat COVID-19.

They are a key part of our communities and to efforts to protect and defend our nation.

Our amendment to this bill simply attempts to help ensure that the VA take every opportunity to ensure that new veterans who are leaving or about to transition from active duty are aware of the VA benefits they may be eligible for, including critical health care services.

Unfortunately, too many vets leave the military without knowing what they are eligible for at the VA or do not have the documentation they need to prove their eligibility. As a result, they can find themselves missing out on critical benefits and services they need or trying to navigate bureaucratic red tape, without success, to try and find the right answers. These men and women answered the call to serve their country and it is our responsibility to honor the debt our Nation owes them for their service.

We can do better. And that must start with providing as much information as early as possible to those who could be eligible for VA benefits or services.

Our amendment requires the VA to inform new veterans of the medical care and services for which they are eligible, including community care; mental healthcare, care relating to military sexual trauma; and any other information the Secretary deems appropriate.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying bill.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 1836, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act, which will expand eligibility for post-9/11 G.I. Bill educational benefits to members of the National Guard and the Reserves.

Current law defines the term “active duty” as those individuals who are on full-time duty

in the active military service of the United States, including full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in the active military service, at a school designated as a service school by law or by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

H.R. 1836, will expand eligibility criteria to include those training in full-time National Guard duty, which includes the National Guard, the Army National Guard, and the Air National Guard, as well as those same members when performing active duty.

Under current rules, service members need three years on active-duty to be eligible for full Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits, which include 36 months of in-state college tuition, a monthly living stipend and other payouts.

Reaching that amount of time mobilized to active-duty is difficult for guardsmen and reservists, and outdated and confusing eligibility requirements means the difference of tens of thousands of dollars for college for those individuals.

For example, the deployment of thousands of Guard troops to Capitol Hill following the January 6 attack counted towards GI Bill eligibility, because the mission was being paid for with federal funds.

However, troops mobilized for crowd control during racial equality protests in Washington, D.C., last summer were not able to count that time, because those missions weren't funded by federal dollars.

Some other riot response missions across the nation were funded by federal funds, and did count towards the education benefits.

Similarly, tens of thousands of Guard and Reserve troops have been mobilized for pandemic response missions over the last two years, but their eligibility varies depending on the specific orders and units involved.

For years, members of the National Guard and Reserve Components have been disadvantaged and overlooked in the accumulation of their education benefits while performing the same or similar service as their Active-Duty counterparts.

Time and time again, through natural disasters, global pandemics, and threats to our democracy, our National Guard and Reserve members have answered the call to serve.

But despite taking on the same risks and doing the same jobs as their active-duty counterparts, these service members don't have access to the same benefits.

This has become much clearer and more severe during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Members of the National Guard and Reserve Component have risked their lives on the front lines of this pandemic, administering aid and protecting the Capitol on training status.

Our brave men and women continue to selflessly answer our nation's call and are long overdue the benefits befitting their service.

The Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021 will ensure the men and women of the National Guard are entitled to GI Bill education benefits when activated for service either for training or for operational needs of our country, just like their Active-Duty counterparts.

I want to thank all of our armed servicemen and women for their selfless dedication to our protection every day.

In my home state of Texas, the National Guard has been deployed time and time again to assist citizens and save lives during numerous natural disasters, including the Winter



Freeze of last February and the tragic Hurricane Harvey.

The Texas National Guard is host to nearly 21,000 troops, including its army and air components.

The National Guard is a diverse force that includes all ethnicities:

White: 69 percent;  
Black: 15 percent;  
Hispanic: 10 percent;  
Asian: 3 percent;  
Male: 83.1 percent;  
Female: 16.9 percent

This bill, in which we further the benefits and recognition that our servicemen and women deserve, also reminds us that we have an overriding duty to protect the health and dignity of those serving today.

For this reason, I would like to discuss the crisis that our National Guardsmen and Guardswomen have been thrust into at the Texas Governor's direction on our Southern Border.

In March 2021, the Texas Governor launched the ill-fated and ineffective Operation Lone Star which he claimed was necessary to stem a so-called invasion of migrants at Texas' southern border.

As of November 2021, more than 10,000 Texas National Guardsmen have been deployed to the southern border in pursuit of this folly.

According to published media accounts, National Guard members who have been activated for Operation Lone Star are experiencing habitual pay delays and poor working conditions during the border mission, including being exposed to COVID-19, and many are missing the equipment necessary for safety and mission success.

In addition, the National Guard has faced austere conditions and limited resources, leading to unsanitary conditions such as the lack of portable restrooms.

Rather than addressing these conditions, just last week the Texas Governor filed a frivolous lawsuit in federal court challenging the authority of President Biden, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces to require that members of the National Guard be vaccinated against COVID-19.

There is no merit to this nuisance law suit as demonstrated by the summary rejection of similar arguments raised by neighboring Oklahoma Governor Stitt.

The Texas Governor's failure to comply with the policies intended to reduce the spread of COVID-19 among the Armed Forces will mean that there will be less military personnel available national disasters that have struck Texas in recent years, such as the winter freeze of last year.

This will also mean that there are fewer personnel to respond to any attacks on the homeland.

Encouraged by the Texas Governor's obstinacy, about 40 percent of the members of the Texas Army National Guard are refusing to get vaccinated, which puts at risk their colleagues and the persons they are sworn to defend and protect.

National Guardsmen and Guardswomen deployed in this disastrous mission at the Texas Governor's insistence face the deadly spread of COVID-19, unsanitary conditions, lack of pay, and a lack of a certain future.

These uniformed men and women deserve better, and some of them, seeing no alter-

native to their present reality, have decided to end it all.

Five National guard soldiers have shot and killed themselves in the past three months, and one more survived a suicide attempt.

One of these men, private first class Joshua R. Cortez, was preparing to accept a "lifetime job" with one of the nation's biggest health insurance companies in late October last year, but the Texas National Guard had other ideas.

Operation Lone Star required involuntary activations to meet the Texas Governor's troop quotas, and Cortez was one of the soldiers tapped to go on state active duty orders—with no idea how long the mission would last.

In November, the 21-year-old mechanic requested a hardship release from the mission: "I've been waiting for this job and I'm on my way to getting hired . . . I missed my first opportunity in September when I had to go on the flood mission in Louisiana. . . . I can not miss this opportunity because it is my last opportunity for this lifetime job."

Cortez's company commander recommended approval. But his battalion commander and brigade commander disapproved.

Within 36 hours of his request being denied, Cortez drove to a parking lot in northwest San Antonio and shot himself in the head.

Three other soldiers tied to Operation Lone Star have died by suicide, including:

Sgt. Jose L. De Hoyos was found dead in Laredo, Texas, on Oct. 26. He was a member of the 949th Brigade Support Battalion's headquarters company.

1st Sgt. John "Kenny" Crutcher died Nov. 12, as time ran out on his temporary hardship waiver. He was the top NCO for B Company, 3rd Battalion, 144th Infantry.

1st Lt. Charles Williams, a platoon leader in Crutcher's company, died at home overnight Dec. 17 while on pass.

The string of suicides raises urgent questions about the mission's conditions and purpose, as well as the way it's organized and manned through indefinite involuntary call-ups.

This is an excellent and common-sense bill that will enhance the benefits of our servicemen and women.

We must also act to ensure that our servicemen and women are protected from COVID-19, both for their own safety and the safety of our nation.

When called to action, the National Guard performs the name duties as our active duty forces, oftentimes in extraordinarily difficult situations.

Although we cannot bring back the lives lost due to the Texas Governor's misguided actions, we can remember the names of those we have lost and work to ensure that we treat all members of our military equally and with dignity and respect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-225 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. ROSS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part A of House Report 117-225.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following new section:

**SEC. 4. PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO VETERANS DURING TRANSITION TO CIVILIAN LIFE.**

(a) REQUIREMENT.—In providing information to new veterans regarding benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary shall ensure that the information includes the following:

(1) A description of the medical care and services for which the veteran will be eligible under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, including with respect to—

(A) community care under section 1703 of such title;

(B) mental health care, including how to access the Veterans Crisis Line established under section 1720F(h) of such title; and

(C) care relating to military sexual trauma (as defined in section 1166 of such title).

(2) Any other information that the Secretary determines appropriate, including information about the services and benefits to which the veteran may be entitled.

(b) MANNER.—The Secretary shall provide the information under subsection (a) in a manner that promotes the destigmatization of mental health care and encourages veterans to reach out for support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 860, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Ross) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support for my bipartisan amendment, which will require the VA to notify transitioning servicemembers of the services for which they are personally eligible.

Notification must include information about mental healthcare, community care under the MISSION Act, and care related to military sexual trauma.

Troubling reports have found that many transitioning veterans are not aware of the health benefits available to them through the VA. A recent Department of Defense Office of the Inspector General report found that the DOD has failed to provide proper mental health screening and care for transitioning veterans; in part, because so many veterans do not understand what care is available to them.

The transition away from active service can be a tumultuous time during which many new veterans face mental health issues. Left unaddressed, these issues can be debilitating and deadly.

My father served as a psychiatrist in the Air Force during the Vietnam era. He witnessed firsthand the need for proper and timely mental healthcare among veterans. But mental health resources at the VA can only be helpful to those who know of their existence.



We owe a debt of gratitude to our veterans, and they deserve gold-standard and seamless access to the benefits that they have earned.

My amendment will help new veterans understand and access the care to which they are entitled.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Congressman BOWMAN, and Congresswoman MOORE for joining me in offering this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman ROSS' amendment would require VA to share information regarding mental healthcare, community care, and other services to veterans who have recently transitioned out of the military.

Leaving the military can be a difficult and vulnerable time for many veterans. It is critical that separating servicemembers receive support as they restart their civilian lives. Part of that is ensuring that they are educated and empowered to take advantage of the benefits they earned by serving the Nation in uniform.

Now, right now, the education occurs primarily through the Transition Assistance Program, or TAP. TAP was created in 1990, and always includes information on the VA care, benefits and services that those transitioning out of the military may be eligible for.

Now, TAP is a great program, and it is vitally important because those of us who are older veterans, the only tap we got was on the shoulder and a hey, good to see you; have a great life. But now TAP actually has that opportunity.

In addition, the Trump administration began the Solid Start program in 2019. Through Solid Start, all new veterans are contacted by the VA three times during their first year out of uniform. Those contacts occur 90, 180, and 360 days after separation from service and are a priceless opportunity for newly separated servicemembers to connect with the VA.

□ 1400

Congresswoman ROSS' amendment would require that the VA provide information to those new veterans, including information regarding the healthcare, including mental health, community care, military sexual trauma, and the Veterans Crisis Line.

As I indicated, the VA already provides new veterans with information during TAP and through the Solid Start program. This amendment simply ensures that the materials VA provides to new veterans specifically includes these subjects.

For that reason, I am in support of her amendment, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support that. I thank

Congresswoman ROSS and the cosponsors of this amendment for their work, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his support.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), the chairman of Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Ross, González-Colón, Moore, and Bowman amendment, and I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, there is no way better way to connect veterans with medical care and services than first making sure that they are aware of the care that they have earned with their service.

The Ross amendment makes sure that VA informs our veterans of this care they have earned just as they are entering civilian life.

The first months are crucial in a veteran's transition out of the military, and the Ross amendment ensures that veterans are aware of what kind of care and support they can access and how they can access it.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the Ross amendment.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, this amendment will help new veterans understand the specific benefits that they have and that they have earned through their service. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment, the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. HOULAHAN). Pursuant to House Resolution 860, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MOORE OF ALABAMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part A of House Report 117-225.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD WHO PERFORM CERTAIN FULL-TIME DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3301(1)(C)(ii) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(not including training)” after “title 32”; and

(2) by striking “for the purpose of responding to a national emergency declared by the President and supported by Federal funds”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2022.

#### SEC. 2. ADJUSTMENTS OF IRRRL RATE.

Subparagraph (E) of the loan fee table under section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(E)(i) Interest rate reduction refinancing loan (closed on or after July 1, 2022, and before August 8, 2022) .....			
	0.85	0.85	NA
(ii) Interest rate reduction refinancing loan (closed during a period not covered by clause (i)) .....			
	0.50	0.50	NA”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 860, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment to replace the underlying bill with the text of my bill, H.R. 2047.

This amendment would provide additional eligibility for members of the National Guard who are called up on Federal Active-Duty orders for service other than for training.

As a former member of the National Guard, I know all too well the challenges that they face. The National Guard has transitioned in recent years from a reserve force for domestic missions to a full-time force operating around the globe.

My amendment would remove the Presidential declaration requirement that has restricted benefits for so many members of the National Guard in the past. It would make it so that members of the National Guard would receive eligibility for the time spent under any Federal Active-Duty orders that are not for training.

This would provide eligibility for Federal benefits to those who support COVID-19 relief, respond to natural disasters, and protect our southern border.

I agree with Chairman LEVIN that we must take a hard look at duty status reform and the expansion of benefits afforded to the National Guard and the Reserve component while operating under Federal Active-Duty orders.

My amendment would make it clear that if you are called up on Federal orders for something other than training, you should receive eligibility for GI Bill benefits.

However, I am concerned that the expansion proposed in his bill is a little too broad. We should allow the DOD to complete their efforts to better align benefits to certain duty statuses before we move forward with such a broad expansion. I think General Bergman hit on that point today, that we need to give them time to work through the process.

An expansion of every day in uniform could cost over \$2 billion over the next

10 years in mandatory benefits, where my expansion is only \$16 million.

We talked about inflation in the hearing today. We have seen the highest increase in 40 years. I think we need to try to get a handle on this kind of runaway spending. I think my approach is more surgical, if you will. It allows the benefits to our Guard and servicemembers without just painting a broad brush for everyone in uniform.

My amendment ensures that members of the National Guard that are called to action receive access to educational programs, like all other veterans, while doing so in a fiscally responsible manner.

Finally, I would like to thank Ranking Member BOST and all his staff for their support on this amendment.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I would like to take a moment to highlight for the sponsor of this amendment, Representative MOORE, and all Members, just how severely this amendment would harm National Guard and reservists from their States and districts.

Congressman MOORE represents the great State of Alabama. Despite being the 24th most populous State in the Union, Alabama has the 12th largest National Guard in the Nation by number of servicemembers. Among the units in the Alabama National Guard that the Moore amendment would shortchange by eliminating training days—and I say training days are also readiness days—is the Alabama 20th Special Forces Group.

Members from this group, and units like it, must complete roughly 2 full years of training, from basic training to completion of the arduous and highly competitive Special Forces Qualification Course, just to be qualified as Special Forces Green Berets.

In order to maintain a high level of readiness and be ready to deploy when our Nation calls on them, these servicemembers must constantly attend additional training to maintain certifications and proficiencies critical to their jobs as reservists.

To be clear, this training is conducted at Active-Duty schools right alongside their Active-Duty counterparts, yet guard and reservists don't receive the same credit for the days they are in uniform, despite maintaining the exact same readiness requirements.

Readiness matters. Consider this: In 2013, reservists spent 87,000 days on title 32 orders, which is how the Reserve Force assists with floods, hurricanes, and other significant events. However, in 2021, that number had grown to 9.5 million days.

This amendment would continue to uphold this unequal policy and prevent

members of the Alabama 20th Group from accruing days of service for training. Training is another word for readiness.

Some States and servicemembers from units like Alabama's 20th Group carry a heavier burden, but this example is not unique to Alabama. All across the country, Guard and Reserve members from every State put their civilian lives on hold in defense of our Nation. They give much of themselves, their sweat, blood, and sometimes even the ultimate sacrifice in service. Whether during training or deployment, they deserve the same benefits for their days in service. They have earned it.

Finally, I would also note that the Moore amendment uses the same IRRRL rate change found in H.R. 1836, which we agree is a fair update to the IRRRL program.

Let's be clear: A vote for this amendment is a direct statement to our Guard and Reserve servicemembers that you don't think their days in service are equal to those of their Active Duty counterparts.

Representative MOORE served in the National Guard, and I thank and commend him for that service. Now, I know that he is a humble man, like most of our servicemembers, but I think his days in service should be honored and given their due credit. I know he may have participated in ROTC, but if his education wasn't fully paid for by that program, then I think he should be given credit for his National Guard service for GI Bill eligibility.

Madam Speaker, I urge Representative MOORE to reconsider his submission of this amendment, and I urge all Members to oppose the Moore amendment.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), the ranking member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of Congressman MOORE's amendment to H.R. 1836, as amended, the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021.

While I do not support the underlying text of the bill, I believe that Congressman MOORE's amendment, of which I am a cosponsor, would make important, commonsense changes to it.

The underlying bill would make a vast and costly expansion of benefits to Guard and Reserve members to include GI Bill eligibility for every day in uniform under Federal orders. This includes GI Bill eligibility for weekend drills and training.

As I stated during the general debate earlier, I believe that this bill's \$2 billion mandatory cost is using rare offsets that take away from the priorities this committee has in serving our Nation's veterans. That is why today I stand in support of Congressman MOORE's amendment.

These substituted provisions would simplify current law so that any time spent on Federal Active Duty by members of the Guard and Reserve for service other than for training would count toward GI Bill eligibility. This would include service in support of protecting the southern border, federally funded missions in support of efforts to combat COVID-19, and other critical Active Duty missions.

The amendment would only require \$16 million in mandatory offsets, compared to the \$2 billion the underlying bill would cost.

Not only is this policy change good for our Nation's veterans, but it also does not burden our children, grandchildren, and future generations of American taxpayers with tens of billions of dollars over several decades in unfunded offset costs like the underlying bill would.

This is without question a more measurable and fiscally responsible approach to more fully honor the valuable service that these men and women of the Guard and Reserve perform.

I want to thank Congressman MOORE for his hard work on the amendment. Before yielding back, I would like to say that if a person votes against this bill, it is not a vote against the Guard and Reserve. It is a vote for the taxpayers, which Guard and Reserves are also taxpayers. It is the reason why we should have had a more full debate on this bill in committee so these things could have been brought up.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, let me just say there is nothing commonsense about this amendment. Injustice to our reservists and our Guard units is not common sense. Unfairness to our guard and reservists is not common sense.

To say that this is a fiscal burden to our Nation, who depends on our guard and reservists in natural disasters and who our Nation will rely on even more in the future, that is not common sense.

Madam Speaker, it is time to make every day of readiness training that our reservists and our Guard unit members perform count toward their GI Bill eligibility.

The GI Bill, as Speaker PELOSI has said, did amazing things for this Nation in the post-World War II era. That same amazing contribution of our reservists and our guardsmen will continue.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to vote against this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 860, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appear to have it.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 198, nays 225, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]  
YEAS—198

Aderholt	Gibbs	Miller (WV)
Allen	Jimenez	Miller-Meeks
Armstrong	Gohmert	Moolenaar
Arrington	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Babin	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Baird	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Balderson	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Banks	Granger	Nehls
Barr	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Norman
Bergman	Green (TN)	Obernolte
Bice (OK)	Greene (GA)	Owens
Biggs	Griffith	Palazzo
Bilirakis	Grothman	Pence
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Perry
Boebert	Guthrie	Pfluger
Bost	Hagedorn	Posey
Brady	Harris	Reed
Brooks	Harshbarger	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Hartzler	Rice (SC)
Buck	Hern	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Herrell	Rogers (KY)
Budd	Herrera Beutler	Rose
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Rosendale
Burgess	Hill	Rouzer
Calvert	Hinson	Rutherford
Cammack	Hollingsworth	Salazar
Carey	Hudson	Scalise
Carl	Huizenga	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Issa	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Sessions
Cawthorn	Jacobs (NY)	Simpson
Chabot	Johnson (LA)	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Johnson (OH)	Smith (NE)
Clyde	Johnson (SD)	Smucker
Cole	Jordan	Spartz
Comer	Joyce (OH)	Staubert
Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Steel
Crenshaw	Katko	Stefanik
Curtis	Keller	Steil
Davidson	Kelly (MS)	Steube
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (PA)	Stewart
DesJarlais	Kim (CA)	Taylor
Diaz-Balart	Kustoff	Tenney
Donalds	LaHood	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	LaMalfa	Tiffany
Dunn	Lamborn	Timmons
Ellzey	Latta	Turner
Emmer	LaTurner	Upton
Estes	Lesko	Valadao
Fallon	Letlow	Van Drew
Feenstra	Long	Van Dwyne
Ferguson	Loudermilk	Wagner
Fischbach	Lucas	Walberg
Fitzgerald	Luetkemeyer	Walorski
Fitzpatrick	Mace	Waltz
Fleischmann	Malliotakis	Weber (TX)
Fortenberry	Mann	Wenstrup
Fox	Mast	Westerman
Franklin, C.	McCarthy	Wilson (SC)
Scott	McCaul	Wittman
Fulcher	McClain	Womack
Gaetz	McHenry	Young
Gallagher	McKinley	Zeldin
Garbarino	Meuser	
Garcia (CA)	Miller (IL)	

NAYS—225

Adams	Beatty	Bowman
Aguilar	Bera	Boyle, Brendan
Allred	Beyer	F.
Amodel	Bishop (GA)	Brown (MD)
Auchincloss	Blumenauer	Brown (OH)
Axne	Blunt Rochester	Brownley
Barragán	Bonomici	Bush
Bass	Bourdeaux	Bustos

Butterfield	Jeffries	Peters
Carbajal	Johnson (GA)	Phillips
Cárdenas	Johnson (TX)	Pingree
Carson	Jones	Pocan
Carter (LA)	Kahele	Porter
Case	Kaptur	Pressley
Casten	Keating	Price (NC)
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Quigley
Castro (TX)	Khanna	Raskin
Chu	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Cicilline	Kilmer	Ross
Clark (MA)	Kim (NJ)	Roy
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Cleaver	Kinzinger	Ruiz
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Rush
Connolly	Kuster	Ryan
Cooper	Lamb	Sánchez
Correa	Langevin	Sarbanes
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Scanlon
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Schakowsky
Craig	Lawrence	Schiff
Crist	Lawson (FL)	Schneider
Crow	Lee (CA)	Schrader
Cuellar	Lee (NV)	Schrier
Davids (KS)	Leger Fernandez	Scott (VA)
Davis, Danny K.	Levin (CA)	Scott, David
Dean	Levin (MI)	Sewell
DeFazio	Lieu	Sherman
DeGette	Lofgren	Sherrill
DeLauro	Lowenthal	Sires
DelBene	Luria	Slotkin
Delgado	Lynch	Smith (NJ)
Demings	Malinowski	Smith (WA)
DeSaulnier	Maloney	Soto
Deutsch	Carolyn B.	Spanberger
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Speier
Doggett	Manning	Stansbury
Doyle, Michael	Massie	Stanton
F.	Matsui	Stevens
Escobar	McBath	Strickland
Eshoo	McCollum	Suozi
Espallat	McEchin	Swalwell
Evans	McGovern	Takano
Fletcher	McNerney	Thompson (CA)
Foster	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Frankel, Lois	Meijer	Titus
Gallego	Meng	Tlaib
Garamendi	Mfume	Tonko
Garcia (IL)	Moore (WI)	Torres (CA)
Garcia (TX)	Morelle	Torres (NY)
Golden	Moulton	Trahan
Gomez	Mrvan	Trone
Gonzalez,	Murphy (FL)	Underwood
Vicente	Nadler	Vargas
Gottheimer	Napolitano	Veasey
Green, Al (TX)	Neal	Vela
Grijalva	Neguse	Velázquez
Harder (CA)	Newman	Wasserman
Hayes	Norcross	Schultz
Higgins (NY)	O'Halleran	Waters
Himes	Ocasio-Cortez	Watson Coleman
Horsford	Omar	Welch
Houlahan	Pallone	Wexton
Hoyer	Panetta	Wild
Huffman	Pappas	Williams (GA)
Jackson Lee	Pascrell	Wilson (FL)
Jacobs (CA)	Payne	Yarmuth
Jayapal	Perlmutter	

NOT VOTING—9

Cartwright	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Cheney	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Cline	Palmer	Williams (TX)

□ 1451

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Messrs. BEYER, CORREA, DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, SCHIFF, CONNOLLY, and ROY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. FEENSTRA, CAWTHORN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. FITZPATRICK changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Bass (Cicilline)	Bonomici
Auchincloss	Bera (Kilmer)	(Kuster)
(Clark (MA))	Blumenauer	Boyle, Brendan
Barragán (Beyer)	(Beyer)	F. (Swalwell)

Brooks (Moore	Hudson	Ocasio-Cortez
(AL))	(McHenry)	(Bowman)
Brownley	Jacobs (NY)	Panetta (Kildee)
(Kuster)	(Garbarino)	Payne (Pallone)
Bush (Bowman)	Jayapal (Raskin)	Pingree
Butterfield	Johnson (TX)	(Cicilline)
(Kildee)	(Jeffries)	Pocan (Raskin)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Kahele (Case)	Porter (Wexton)
Casten	Katko (Meijer)	Pressley (Garcia
(Underwood)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	(IL))
Chu (Clark (MA))	Kim (NJ)	Price (NC)
Cohen (Beyer)	(Pallone)	(Connolly)
Cooper (Clark	Kind (Connolly)	Reschenthaler
(MA))	Kinzinger	(Armstrong)
Crawford	(Meijer)	Roybal-Allard
(Stewart)	Kirkpatrick	(Correa)
Crist (Soto)	(Pallone)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Cuellar (Jackson	Lamborn	Ruppersberger
Lee)	(McHenry)	(Trone)
DeFazio (Brown	Langevin	Rush (Kaptur)
(MD))	(Lynch)	Salazar
DeGette (Blunt	Lawson (FL)	(Gimenez)
Rochester)	(Soto)	Schrier
DeSaulnier	Lee (CA)	(Spanberger)
(Beyer)	(Khanna)	Sires (Pallone)
Doggett (Raskin)	Leger Fernandez	Smucker (Joyce
(Clark (MA))	(Clark (MA))	(PA))
Doyle, Michael	Lieu (Beyer)	Speier (Escobar)
F. (Connolly)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Stansbury
Evans (Mfume)	Lowenthal	(Jacobs (CA))
(Beyer)	(Beyer)	Stanton (Levin
Frankel, Lois	Mace (Timmons)	(CA))
(Clark (MA))	Maloney, Sean	Suozi (Raskin)
Gaetz (Boebert)	Patrick	Titus (Connolly)
Garamendi	(Jeffries)	Tlaib (Khanna)
(Sherman)	Matsui	Torres (NY)
Gohmert (Weber	(Thompson	(Cicilline)
(TX))	(CA))	Vela (Correa)
Gonzalez,	McCaul (Ellzey)	Waltz (Mast)
Vicente	McEachin	Waters (Takano)
(Correa)	(Wexton)	Watson Coleman
Grijalva (Garcia	Meng (Kuster)	(Pallone)
(IL))	Moore (WI)	Welch
Grothman	(Beyer)	(McGovern)
(Fitzgerald)	Moulton (Beyer)	Wilson (FL)
Hagedorn (Carl)	Nadler (Pallone)	(Cicilline)
Herrera Beutler	Napolitano	
(Moore (UT))	(Correa)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. Fitzgerald of Wisconsin moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1836 to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The material previously referred to by Mr. FITZGERALD is as follows:

At the end, add the following:

**SEC. 4. CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES GRANTED A GENERAL DISCHARGE UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS ON THE SOLE BASIS THAT SUCH MEMBER FAILED TO OBEY A LAWFUL ORDER TO RECEIVE A VACCINE FOR COVID-19.**

(a) ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 3011(a)(3)(B) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “an honorable discharge;” and inserting an em dash; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following new clauses:

“(i) an honorable discharge; or

“(ii) a general discharge under honorable conditions on the sole basis that the individual failed to obey a lawful order to receive a vaccine for COVID-19;”.

(b) POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 3311(c) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) A general discharge under honorable conditions on the sole basis that the individual failed to obey a lawful order to receive a vaccine for COVID-19.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 219, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—204

Aderholt	Gallagher	McCarthy
Allen	Garbarino	McCaul
Amodei	Garcia (CA)	McClain
Armstrong	Gibbs	McHenry
Arrington	Jimenez	McKinley
Babin	Gohmert	Meijer
Bacon	Gonzales, Tony	Meuser
Baird	Gonzalez (OH)	Miller (IL)
Balderson	Good (VA)	Miller (WV)
Banks	Gooden (TX)	Miller-Meeks
Barr	Gosar	Moolenaar
Bentz	Granger	Mooney
Bergman	Graves (LA)	Moore (AL)
Bice (OK)	Graves (MO)	Moore (UT)
Biggs	Green (TN)	Mullin
Bilirakis	Greene (GA)	Murphy (NC)
Bishop (NC)	Griffith	Nehls
Boebert	Grothman	Newhouse
Bost	Guest	Norman
Brady	Guthrie	Obernolte
Brooks	Hagedorn	Owens
Buchanan	Harris	Palazzo
Buck	Harshbarger	Pence
Bucshon	Hartzler	Perry
Budd	Hern	Pfluger
Burchett	Herrell	Posey
Burgess	Herrera Beutler	Reed
Calvert	Hice (GA)	Reschenthaler
Cammack	Hill	Rice (SC)
Carey	Hinson	Rodgers (WA)
Carl	Hollingsworth	Rogers (KY)
Carter (GA)	Hudson	Rose
Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Rosendale
Cawthorn	Issa	Rouzer
Chabot	Jackson	Roy
Cloud	Jacobs (NY)	Rutherford
Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Cole	Johnson (OH)	Scalise
Comer	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Crawford	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Crenshaw	Joyce (OH)	Sessions
Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Simpson
Davidson	Katko	Smith (MO)
Davis, Rodney	Keller	Smith (NE)
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NJ)
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Smucker
Donalds	Kim (CA)	Spartz
Duncan	Kinzing	Stauber
Dunn	Kustoff	Steel
Ellzey	LaHood	Stefanik
Emmer	LaMalfa	Steil
Estes	Lamborn	Steube
Fallon	Latta	Stewart
Feenstra	LaTurner	Taylor
Ferguson	Lesko	Tenney
Fischbach	Letlow	Thompson (PA)
Fitzgerald	Long	Tiffany
Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk	Timmons
Fleischmann	Lucas	Turner
Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Upton
Fox	Mace	Valadao
Franklin, C.	Malliotakis	Van Drew
Scott	Mann	Van Dyne
Fulcher	Massie	Wagner
Gaetz	Mast	Walberg

Walorski  
Waltz  
Weber (TX)  
Wenstrup

Westerman  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack

NAYS—219

Adams	Gomez
Agullar	Gonzalez,
Allred	Vicente
Auchincloss	Gotthelmer
Axne	Green, Al (TX)
Barragan	Grijalva
Bass	Harder (CA)
Beatty	Hayes
Bera	Higgins (NY)
Beyer	Himes
Bishop (GA)	Horsford
Blumenauer	Houlahan
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer
Bonamici	Huffman
Bourdeaux	Jackson Lee
Bowman	Jacobs (CA)
Boyle, Brendan	Jayapal
F.	Jeffries
Brown (MD)	Johnson (GA)
Brown (OH)	Johnson (TX)
Brownley	Jones
Bush	Kahele
Bustos	Kaptur
Butterfield	Keating
Carbajal	Kelly (IL)
Cardenas	Khan
Carson	Kildee
Carter (LA)	Kilmer
Case	Kim (NJ)
Casten	Kind
Castor (FL)	Kirkpatrick
Castro (TX)	Krishnamoorthi
Chu	Kuster
Cicilline	Lamb
Clark (MA)	Langevin
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)
Cleaver	Larson (CT)
Clyburn	Lawrence
Cohen	Lawson (FL)
Connolly	Lee (CA)
Cooper	Lee (NV)
Correa	Leger Fernandez
Costa	Levin (CA)
Courtney	Levin (MI)
Craig	Lieu
Crist	Lofgren
Crow	Lowenthal
Cuellar	Luria
Davids (KS)	Lynch
Davis, Danny K.	Malinowski
Dean	Maloney,
DeFazio	Carolyn B.
DeGette	Maloney, Sean
DeLauro	Manning
DelBene	Matsui
Delgado	McBath
Demings	McCollum
DeSaulnier	McEachin
Deutch	McGovern
Dingell	McNerney
Doggett	Meeks
Doyle, Michael	Meng
F.	Mfume
Escobar	Moore (WI)
Eshoo	Morelle
Esper	Moulton
Evans	M Ryan
Fletcher	Murphy (FL)
Foster	Nadler
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano
Gallego	Neal
Garamendi	Neguse
Garcia (IL)	Newman
Garcia (TX)	Norcross
Golden	O'Halleran

NOT VOTING—9

Cartwright	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Cheney	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Cline	Palmer	Williams (TX)

□ 1518

Mr. O'HALLERAN changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. CAWTHORN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Grijalva (Garcia)	Nadler (Pallone)
Auchincloss	(IL)	Napolitano
(Clark (MA))	Grothman	(Correa)
Barragan (Beyer)	(Fitzgerald)	Ocasio-Cortez
Bass (Cicilline)	Hagedorn (Carl)	(Bowman)
Bera (Kilmer)	Herrera Beutler	Panetta (Kildee)
Blumenauer	(Moore (UT))	Payne (Pallone)
(Beyer)	Hudson	Pingree
Bonamici	(McHenry)	(Cicilline)
(Kuster)	Jacobs (NY)	Pocan (Raskin)
Boyle, Brendan	(Garbarino)	Porter (Wexton)
F. (Swalwell)	Jayapal (Raskin)	Pressley (Garcia
Brooks (Moore	Johnson (TX)	(IL))
(AL))	(Jeffries)	Price (NC)
Brownley	Kahele (Case)	(Connolly)
(Kuster)	Katko (Meijer)	Reschenthaler
Bush (Bowman)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	(Armstrong)
Butterfield	Kim (NJ)	Roybal-Allard
(Kildee)	(Pallone)	(Correa)
Cardenas (Soto)	Kind (Connolly)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Casten	Kinzing	Ruppersberger
(Underwood)	(Meijer)	(Trone)
Chu (Clark (MA))	Kirkpatrick	Rush (Kaptur)
Cohen (Beyer)	(Pallone)	Salazar
Cooper (Clark	Lamborn	(Gimenez)
(MA))	(McHenry)	Schrier
Crawford	Langevin	(Spanberger)
(Stewart)	(Lynch)	Sires (Pallone)
Crist (Soto)	Lawson (FL)	Smucker (Joyce
Cuellar (Jackson	(Soto)	(PA))
Lee)	Lee (CA)	Speier (Escobar)
DeFazio (Brown	(Khanna)	Stansbury
(MD))	Leger Fernandez	(Jacobs (CA))
DelBene (Kilmer)	(Clark (MA))	Stanton (Levin
DeGette (Blunt	Lieu (Beyer)	(CA))
Rochester)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Suozi (Raskin)
DeSaulnier	Lowenthal	Titus (Connolly)
(Beyer)	(Beyer)	Tlaib (Khanna)
Doggett (Raskin)	Mace (Timmons)	Torres (NY)
Doyle, Michael	Maloney, Sean	(Cicilline)
F. (Connolly)	Patrick	Vela (Correa)
Evans (Mfume)	(Jeffries)	Waltz (Mast)
Frankel, Lois	Matsui	Waters (Takano)
(Clark (MA))	(Thompson	Watson Coleman
Gaetz (Boebert)	(CA))	(Pallone)
Garamendi	McCaul (Ellzey)	Welch
(Sherman)	McEachin	(McGovern)
Gohmert (Weber	(Wexton)	Wilson (FL)
(TX))	Meng (Kuster)	(Cicilline)
Gonzalez,	Moore (WI)	
Vicente	(Beyer)	
(Correa)	Moulton (Beyer)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 287, nays 135, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—287

Adams	Brownley	Cole
Agullar	Bucshon	Connolly
Allred	Burgess	Cooper
Amodei	Bush	Correa
Auchincloss	Bustos	Costa
Axne	Butterfield	Courtney
Bacon	Cammack	Craig
Barragan	Carbajal	Crist
Bass	Cardenas	Crow
Beatty	Carey	Cuellar
Bera	Carl	Curtis
Beyer	Carson	Davids (KS)
Bice (OK)	Carter (LA)	Davis, Danny K.
Bilirakis	Case	Dean
Bishop (GA)	Casten	DeFazio
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Blunt Rochester	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bonamici	Chu	DelBene
Bourdeaux	Cicilline	Delgado
Bowman	Clark (MA)	Demings
Boyle, Brendan	Clarke (NY)	DeSaulnier
F.	Cleaver	DesJarlais
Brown (MD)	Clyburn	Deutch
Brown (OH)	Cohen	Diaz-Balart

Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Dunn  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Evans  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel, Lois  
Gaetz  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garbarino  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Gimenez  
Gohmert  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez, Vicente  
Gotthelmer  
Green, Al (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guest  
Harder (CA)  
Hartzler  
Hayes  
Herrell  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins (NY)  
Himes  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kinzinger  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Lamb

Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Moolenaar  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarella  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reed  
Rice (NY)  
Rogers (KY)

Ross  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Staubert  
Steel  
Stevens  
Strickland  
Suozi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walorski  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Yarmuth  
Zeldin

Issa  
Jackson  
Johnson (LA)  
Jordan  
Keller  
Kelly (PA)  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Luetkemeyer  
Mace  
Mann  
Massie  
Mast  
McCarthy  
McCaul

McClain  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Mooney  
Moore (AL)  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
Nehls  
Norman  
Perry  
Pfluger  
Posey  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rose  
Rosendale  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Sessions

Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Steube  
Stewart  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Turner  
Van Drew  
Van Duyne  
Walberg  
Weber (TX)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Womack  
Young

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHIFF). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2130

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## NOT VOTING—10

Buck  
Cartwright  
Cheney  
Cline

Higgins (LA)  
McClintock  
Palmer  
Rogers (AL)

Webster (FL)  
Williams (TX)

□ 1620

Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. WAGNER, and Messrs. JOHNSON of South Dakota and SMUCKER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)  
Auchincloss  
(Clark (MA))  
Barragan (Beyer)  
Bass (Cicilline)  
Bera (Kilmer)  
Blumenauer  
(Beyer)  
Bonamici  
(Kuster)  
Boyle, Brendan  
F. (Swalwell)  
Brooks (Moore  
(AL))  
Brownley  
(Kuster)  
Bush (Bowman)  
Butterfield  
(Kildee)  
Cárdenas (Soto)  
Casten  
(Underwood)  
Chu (Clark (MA))  
Cohen (Beyer)  
Cooper (Clark  
(MA))  
Crawford  
(Stewart)  
Crist (Soto)  
Cuellar (Jackson  
Lee)  
DeFazio (Brown  
(MD))  
DeBene (Kilmer)  
DeGette (Blunt  
Rochester)  
DeSaulnier  
(Beyer)  
Doggett (Raskin)  
Doyle, Michael  
F. (Connolly)  
Evans (Mfume)  
Frankel, Lois  
(Clark (MA))  
Gaetz (Boebert)  
Garamendi  
(Sherman)  
Gohmert (Weber  
(TX))  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
(Correa)

Grijalva (Garcia  
(IL))  
Grothman  
(Fitzgerald)  
Hagedorn (Carl)  
Herrera Beutler  
(Moore (UT))  
Hudson  
(McHenry)  
Jacobs (NY)  
(Garbarino)  
Jayapal (Raskin)  
Johnson (TX)  
(Jeffries)  
Kahele (Case)  
Katko (Meijer)  
Kim (CA) (Steel)  
Kim (NJ)  
(Pallone)  
Kind (Connolly)  
Kinzinger  
(Meijer)  
Kirkpatrick  
(Pallone)  
Lamborn  
(McHenry)  
Langevin  
(Lynch)  
Lawson (FL)  
(Soto)  
Lee (CA)  
(Khanna)  
Leger Fernandez  
(Clark (MA))  
Lieu (Beyer)  
Lofgren (Jeffries)  
Lowenthal  
(Beyer)  
Mace (Timmons)  
Maloney, Sean  
Patrick  
(Jeffries)  
Matsui  
(Thompson  
(CA))  
McCaul (Ellzey)  
McEachin  
(Wexton)  
Meng (Kuster)  
Moore (WI)  
(Beyer)  
Moulton (Beyer)

Nadler (Pallone)  
Napolitano  
(Correa)  
Ocasio-Cortez  
(Bowman)  
Panetta (Kildee)  
Payne (Pallone)  
Pingree  
(Cicilline)  
Pocan (Raskin)  
Porter (Wexton)  
Pressley (Garcia  
(IL))  
Price (NC)  
(Connolly)  
Reschenthaler  
(Armstrong)  
Roybal-Allard  
(Correa)  
Ruiz (Aguilar)  
Ruppersberger  
(Trone)  
Rush (Kaptur)  
Salazar  
(Gimenez)  
Schrier  
(Spanberger)  
Sires (Pallone)  
Smucker (Joyce  
(PA))  
Speier (Escobar)  
Stansbury  
(Jacobs (CA))  
Stanton (Levin  
(CA))  
Suozi (Raskin)  
Titus (Connolly)  
Tlaib (Khanna)  
Torres (NY)  
(Cicilline)  
Vela (Correa)  
Waltz (Mast)  
Waters (Takano)  
Watson Coleman  
(Pallone)  
Welch  
(McGovern)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Cicilline)

## NAYS—135

Aderholt  
Allen  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bentz  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks  
Buchanan  
Budd  
Burchett  
Calvert  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)

Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Comer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Davidson  
Davis, Rodney  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Estes  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Foxy  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher

Gallagher  
Garcia (CA)  
Gibbs  
Gonzales, Tony  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Good (VA)  
Gooden (TX)  
Gosar  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Greene (GA)  
Grothman  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Harshbarger  
Hern  
Hice (GA)  
Hill  
Hinson  
Hollingsworth

## H. RES. 868

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5746) to amend title 51, United States Code, to extend the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into leases of non-excess property of the Administration, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on House Administration or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-28. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs.

FISCHBACH), my good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, today the Committee on Rules met and reported a rule, House Resolution 868, providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 5746.

The rule makes in order a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on House Administration or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of the Freedom to Vote, John R. Lewis Act. The rule provides 1 hour of debate on the motion equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their designees.

Madam Speaker, this is about more than a bill, and it is about more than a process. This is a rescue mission to save American democracy. Because right now, we are in the midst of the most significant period of voter suppression in recent history.

All across the country, in service to a lie started by the former President and spread by some in this very body, State legislatures are moving to make it harder for people to cast their ballot. Polling places are being closed so the nearest location is now miles and miles away. Early voting times are being slashed during this global pandemic, so it is now too unsafe for some people to vote. Purges of voting rolls, including faulty voter purges, are becoming more likely and more common. And strict voter ID laws are being used to disenfranchise more and more people from casting their ballots.

Madam Speaker, in one State, it has even become illegal to provide voters waiting in line with food and water. That is why we are here today, because some believe that the only way for them to win is to rig an election. This is voter nullification pure and simple.

Now, many on the other side want us to turn a blind eye to all of this, just like they turned a blind eye to the insurrection and the creeping authoritarianism. Well, I am not willing to look away. People fought and died for the freedom to vote in this country. We served with someone who nearly gave his life for the right to vote—Congressman John Lewis.

He was beaten by mobs using baseball bats and chains, attacked by racist members of the KKK, and even thrown in jail. But still, still he fought for the freedom to vote. If he was willing to withstand all that to do what is right, then certainly we can cast a vote to defend our democracy.

John once said, “Change often takes time. It rarely happens all at once. In the movement, we didn’t know how history would play itself out. When we were getting arrested or waiting in jail or standing in unmovable lines on the courthouse steps, we didn’t know what would happen, but we knew it had to happen.”

Madam Speaker, I don’t know what will happen in the Senate, but I know that this vote has to happen, because the freedom to vote is under assault. We have a system today that undermines the civil rights of the young, the poor, and those who don’t look like me. It is a system that has allowed Presidents to win elections despite losing the popular vote. It is a system that has allowed politicians to gerrymander their way into office. And it is a system that gives the 26 least popular States, representing just 17 percent of the country, the chance to derail legislation that the vast majority of Americans support.

Madam Speaker, that is the reality of the Senate filibuster. And make no mistake, despite the claims by some, the filibuster is not sacrosanct. It has been changed over 161 times in the last five decades. And nowhere—nowhere—does it appear in the Constitution of the United States.

Just recently, a bipartisan group of Senators came together to advance a filibuster carveout to raise the debt ceiling. Now, I am glad that they did. That was the right thing to do. A default would have been catastrophic for our economy. Certainly, allowing a carveout for voting rights is also the right thing to do.

We need to pass the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act to ensure that every American has the ability to make their voice and vote heard in our democracy. And I wish we could get a majority of Republicans to support voting rights. You know, they used to. The Voting Rights Act was reauthorized four times with overwhelming bipartisan support, including in 2006 under the Presidency of Republican George W. Bush.

But something has changed. This isn’t your grandfather’s Republican Party anymore. It is a party defined by the big lie, wild conspiracy theories, and winning elections by trying to suppress the vote. To set a standard that we must act on this bill or that the Senate should act on filibuster reform only if Republicans come along is a fool’s errand.

Madam Speaker, on what planet are the people causing the problem going to help solve it?

Now, I would rather be on the side of John Lewis than cast my lot with the big lie. I would rather go it alone to defend our democracy than do nothing together. And yes, I would rather lose an election than win by rigging the outcome. This fight may not be new but it has never been more urgent.

Madam Speaker, history is watching. And this moment is bigger than any of us. With the future of our democracy in

the balance, I pray that my colleagues join me in saying the same and supporting this rule and the underlying measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the Representative from Massachusetts for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Madam Speaker, today we were informed by the majority at the last minute that we would be brought in to discuss the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021, which was amended by the Senate and will be amended yet again here in the House, if this rule passes.

I don’t think anyone here is surprised by yet another last-minute meeting, but I am starting to feel the effects from all of the whiplash over the last year. This time, House Democrats seek to insert the Freedom to Vote Act and the Voting Rights Advancement Act as a last-ditch effort to cater to the Senate majority’s sporadic attempts to get something passed for their radical base, even though we all know neither of these bills will pass through the Senate.

House Democrats and Senator SCHUMER still need bipartisan support for this partisan bill. And certain other Senators in their party have yet to cede to the fringe of their party and go nuclear on a longstanding Senate principle, the filibuster. Whatever the thought process behind this effort tonight, it is disappointing that it is yet another deeply partisan attempt to Federalize all elections.

Madam Speaker, the Constitution places the responsibility for elections at the State level and has a long history of letting each State run their own elections. But H.R. 4, a component of this bill, would grant the Federal Government unprecedented control over State and local elections. It would empower the Attorney General to bully States and force them to seek Federal approval before making changes to their own voting laws.

Madam Speaker, this is an assault on the rights of States and local governments to manage their own elections. The right to vote is one of our most fundamental rights as citizens. It is upsetting to see the majority take advantage of this important issue because they are so desperate to maintain their power. This can be seen almost explicitly in the Freedom to Vote Act, which includes a new campaign finance provision that would ensure certain candidates receive millions of dollars in public funding for running a campaign.

The majority does not discuss this provision very often, but do the American people really want public dollars to go to fund campaigns?

State oversight in elections is important. Like so many things, the majority fails to recognize what works best for one State is not necessarily going to work in another State or across the

country. States know what practices work best for their voters, as they have done throughout history. It was not hard to find many flaws in this bill, and I was able to do so with less than an hour's time. But I remained disappointed in the priorities and practices of this majority.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2140

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today is my birthday, and I could not think of a better gift for the American people.

In the last 24 hours, we found that five States—Republicans—decided to put in false certifications to determine that Trump actually won the November 2020 election. In a bill in Texas that was passed after the big lie, they allowed the legislature to overturn a duly held election.

Do you not think there is a siege on the rightful vote of Americans no matter who they are, of people of color and young people?

I am so happy that we decided to move forward on the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act that will stop the detrimental gerrymandering that wants to eliminate Members of color.

It is time now that the relic of the filibuster no longer promotes discrimination and racism but frankly that we move on protecting democracy, on cradling democracy, on recognizing that we are patriots who stand to support the idea of the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I support this rule because the Constitution rules and the American people deserve the right to vote.

Madam Speaker, as Chair of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Homeland Security, and Terrorism, and a senior member of the Homeland Security, and Budget Committees, I rise in strong support of the rule governing debate for the Senate Amendment to H.R. 5746, the "Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act."

We are here tonight because we must act, and this legislation provides the tools to address discriminatory practices and seeks to protect all Americans' right to vote.

On August 6, 1965, in the Rotunda of the Capitol, President Johnson addressed the nation before signing the Voting Rights Act—considered the most effective civil rights statute ever enacted by Congress:

"The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men."

This bill is the result of tireless work and compromise by my colleagues in the House and my colleagues in the Senate.

The signing of the Voting Rights Act came after, in that same year, in Selma, Alabama, hundreds of heroic souls risked their lives for freedom and to secure the right to vote for all Americans by their participation in marches for voting rights on "Bloody Sunday," "Turn-

around Tuesday," or the final, completed march from Selma to Montgomery.

Those "foot soldiers" of Selma, brave and determined men and women, boys and girls, persons of all races and creeds, loved their country so much that they were willing to risk their lives to make it better, to bring it even closer to its founding ideals.

The foot soldiers marched because they believed that all persons have dignity and the right to equal treatment under the law, and in the making of the laws, which is the fundamental essence of the right to vote.

On that day, Sunday, March 7, 1965, more than 600 civil rights demonstrators, including our beloved former colleague, the late Congressman John Lewis of Georgia, were brutally attacked by state and local police at the Edmund Pettus Bridge as they marched from Selma to Montgomery in support of the right to vote.

"Bloody Sunday" was a defining moment in American history because it crystallized for the nation the necessity of enacting a strong and effective federal law to protect the right to vote of every American.

However, since the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the right to vote has been under constant assault.

The Voting Rights Act was enacted at a time when many African Americans in southern states had been denied the right to vote, and when attempting to register, organize, or even assist others in their attempt to register to vote meant risking their jobs, homes, and racial violence.

Prior to the enactment of the VRA, litigation initiated under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 failed to eliminate discrimination in voting because jurisdictions simply shifted to different tactics in order to disenfranchise African Americans.

Nearly fifty-seven years later, we face another turning point in the life of the nation and for the dignity of men and women and the destiny of democracy.

Although the Supreme Court has described the right to vote as the one right that is preservative of all others, this "powerful instrument that can break down the walls of injustice" faces grave threats.

The threat stems from the decision issued in June 2013 by the Supreme Court in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 193 (2013), which invalidated Section 4(b) of the VRA, and paralyzed the application of the VRA's Section 5 preclearance requirements.

According to the Supreme Court majority, the reason for striking down Section 4(b) was that "times change."

Now, the Court was right; times have changed.

But what the Court did not fully appreciate is that the positive changes it cited are due almost entirely to the existence and vigorous enforcement of the Voting Rights Act, and that is why the Voting Rights Act is still needed.

As Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg stated in *Shelby County v. Holder*, "[t]hrowing out preclearance when it has worked and is continuing to work to stop discriminatory changes is like throwing away your umbrella in a rainstorm because you are not getting wet."

The current Supreme Court majority has simply never understood, or refuses to accept, the fundamental importance of the right to vote, free of discriminatory hurdles and obstacles.

In fact, were it not for the 24th Amendment, I venture to say that this conservative majority on the Court would subject poll taxes and literacy tests to the review standard enunciated in *Brnovich v. DNC*.

Protecting voting rights and combating voter suppression schemes are two of the critical challenges facing our great democracy.

Without safeguards to ensure that all citizens have equal access to the polls, more injustices are likely to occur and the voices of millions silenced.

And this is exactly what we have seen over this past year.

The polarization of Americans is ever increasing, as seen during the 2020 election through tactics meant to impede the right of certain Americans to vote, such as the removal of mailboxes and the closing of postal stations in order to impede mail-in voting.

After the former president was soundly defeated at the ballot box in what experts unanimously proclaim was the most secure election in history, still the former president and his cronies propagated the Big Lie that the election was illegitimate because it was rife with fraud.

The former president persisted in this specious claim even though, despite ample opportunities to do so, they produced not a scintilla of evidence to persuade any of the 61 state and federal courts that entertained the claims.

But to this has been added reactionary state laws passed or introduced to suppress, abridge, restrict, or deny the right to vote of millions of eligible Americans, particularly persons of color, young persons and persons with disabilities, and working parents, precisely the constellation of persons whose votes determined the outcome of the 2020 presidential election.

In the aftermath of the 2020 election, according to the Brennan Center For Justice, between January 1 and July 14, 2021, at least 18 states enacted 30 laws that restrict access to the vote, some making mail voting and early voting more difficult, others imposing harsher voter ID requirements, and making faulty voter purges more likely.

In total, more than 400 bills with provisions that restrict voting access have been introduced in 49 states in the 2021 legislative sessions.

My home state of Texas is ground zero for this desperate effort to hold back an American future led by the ascendant coalition of young, racially diverse and all other tolerant, imaginative, and innovative voters who became energized and inspired by Barack Obama in 2008 and the belief in a new and just America.

To combat not their ideas but instead their increasing numbers, the Republican legislature and Governor of Texas passed and signed into law SB1, which:

Bans drive-thru voting, 24-hour voting, and the distribution of mailin ballot applications; imposes new and extraneous ID requirements for voting by mail;

authorizing "free movement" to partisan poll watchers, effectively turning them into vote suppression vigilantes;

requires monthly checks of voting rolls to facilitate purging unwanted voters; and imposes onerous new rules for voter assistance.

All of this is more than enough to sound the warning bell that we are now engaged, as President Lincoln observed at Gettysburg, in a



great contest testing the proposition that this nation, or any nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men and women are created equal, can long endure.

This is the present crisis in which we find ourselves and it indeed is soul trying.

But as Thomas Paine wrote on Christmas Eve in 1776:

"The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value."

The work for civil rights and voting rights involved tens of thousands of individuals who fought to correct the course of the nation by setting it on a path of equal rights and justice for all.

The efforts of Dr. Martin Luther King, Ralph Abernathy, Andrew Young, Hosea Williams, Coretta Scott King, and John Robert Lewis, among others, as well as the thousands of foot soldiers in the civil rights movement succeeded in waking the nation to the idea that change was needed.

The result of their work was the establishment of protections that allowed voters of every race, creed, color, and political belief to cast ballots free of interference or threat.

The blood spilled during these difficult times is not forgotten by the communities that saw and experienced these battles, which is why laws like Texas SB1 cannot go unanswered by the United States House of Representatives and Senate.

To meet the challenge we have been called upon to face and overcome, what is needed is for men and women of courage, conscience, and conviction to step forward and come to the aid of their country by passing the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act to strengthen the foundation of our democracy upon which all else depends, including the important necessary investments to Build Back Better and mitigate the effects of Climate Change.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this rule governing debate of Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I am prevented by House rules from using the profanity that I would like to because I stand here absolutely outraged. I am outraged because the Democrats have outdone themselves with this lie. I am outraged because the Democrats have made a mockery of bipartisan collaboration for cheap political gain. I am outraged because Democrats have not an ounce of respect for this institution or the rules or the consequences of their actions in this Chamber.

A few hours ago, H.R. 5746 was the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act, a simple three-page bill that was good for NASA, good for our space industry, and good for our taxpayers, a bill that I was very proud to cosponsor.

Now, in the dark of night, this bill has been hijacked and mutilated to become the latest iteration of the Demo-

crats' Federal takeover of our election system—a wolf in sheep's clothing. In fact, the only thing left from this original bill is its number.

What is worse, I can't even remove my name as a cosponsor. Isn't it ironic that the same bill the Democrats are using as a vehicle to steal elections in perpetuity was itself stolen? I can't say that I am surprised. Just like with elections, if they can't do it legally, Democrats will find a way to hijack and steal it—all of this from the party who claims Republicans are the obstructionists. Give me a break.

Madam Speaker, I demand that my name be removed from this Trojan horse, and I urge every single one of my colleagues to vote "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot entertain the gentleman's request.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am not going to be lectured about respect for this institution by anybody who after a violent attack against this Capitol, the people who work here, this democracy—after a violent attack, them then coming to this House floor and voting to overturn, to nullify the will of the American people with no basis of fact at all to do that. I will not be lectured by anybody who would do such a thing. Quite frankly, I think it is unconscionable.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished chair of the Rules Committee, for his leadership in bringing this important legislation to the floor tonight to enable us to fight for voting rights tomorrow when we vote for the legislation. Many of us will have more to say tomorrow on the substance of that bill, but I just want to place this action in time.

Today is a historic day because we are taking a big step forward thanks to the leadership of the distinguished majority leader in the Senate, CHUCK SCHUMER. We are in a position now to take a step forward with this rule to enable us to debate the bill tomorrow to fight for voting rights.

Yesterday, President Biden made it crystal clear that the Senate must find a path forward to enshrine critical voting rights legislation into law. That was yesterday.

Today, House Democrats will take another step to defend our democracy with legislation called the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act. We will send it to the Senate for urgent consideration after we debate it and vote on it tomorrow.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank JOHN SARBANES from Maryland. This is a bill that we have voted on in the last Congress but also in this Congress, in this House of Representatives. We voted for the For the People Act, which is the essence of the legislation we are considering now. It was H.R. 1 in the House.

In addition to that, it is attached to H.R. 4, the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which will be part of this package tomorrow because of the leadership of CHUCK SCHUMER; JOHN SARBANES; ZOE LOFGREN; TERRI SEWELL, who has carried this legislation again and again; Mr. BUTTERFIELD; the distinguished chair of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. NADLER; and so many people.

□ 2150

We have had this debate over and over again in the House and in this Congress, so when I hear people say, "Oh, here comes a bill that has never seen the light of day," no. We had a vote in the House on this already. We had a vote on this in the House already, and this is as it came back to us this time from the Senate.

Yesterday, as I said, the President made it crystal clear that we had to get something done. Again, Mr. MCGOVERN is giving us that opportunity now. So I just want to say that is why this is necessary. It has been said in the gentleman's committee this evening—but let me just be brief because the night is getting on—since we passed the bill before, and in the course of the year, the Republicans have continued their assault on voting rights in our country.

Nearly 400 bills were introduced, 20 of them enacted into law, which not only suppressed the vote, making it harder for people of color and people with disabilities—people—to vote, but also legislation to nullify the vote.

It doesn't matter how the people vote; it matters how the people we appoint decide how they vote. That is not a democracy. It strikes to the heart of a democracy.

It strikes to the heart of a democracy, and that is why this legislation is even more necessary than when it was first introduced. It is a continuation in legislatures across the country of the assault that was made on this Capitol to undermine the Constitution, the Capitol, the Congress, and our democracy on January 6.

As the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts mentioned earlier, there was not even a vote to accept on the part of many on the other side of the aisle the results of that election. I thank Mr. MCGOVERN not only for his leadership tonight but for that dangerous day for him to take over the chair after the security spirited me out because of threats on my life.

So, again, this is urgent. It is a repeat of what we have done and done again and again. We are glad that the Senate is ready to receive this next iteration with very little change from what we had passed before.

In Georgia, when President Biden delivered a clarion call to defend our democracy, he said: "I will not yield. I will not flinch. I will defend your right," he said to folks, "to vote and our democracy against all enemies, foreign and domestic. And so the question

is: Where will the institution of the United States Senate stand?"

Well, we will see. We had the question of the filibuster. Now, until we had this debate on this voting rights and filibuster has become a discussion, what was your view, Madam Speaker, of what that word meant?

When somebody said they were going to filibuster something or they were engaged in a filibuster, you thought they were going to talk for a long time, to filibuster, to talk for a long time, not to obstruct justice, not to obstruct debate, not to obstruct the majority to be able to take a vote, to discuss something.

By passing the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, the Democratic House will make clear that we in this House stand with the President, yes, but with the American people to fight for voting rights.

Nothing less is at stake than our democracy. The sanctity of the vote and the integrity of our elections is what is at stake.

I thank all of our colleagues who participated in this for their committed leadership for the people in the fight for voting rights.

Madam Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Minnesota for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am glad that it was brought up tonight, those who have served and been willing to give their lives for this country.

If we are going to talk about numbers, let's talk about the numbers in 2020. More people voted in 2020 than ever in the history of this country before, yet we are talking about suppression.

Well, under Democratic leadership, our country is breaking records: record-high inflation, record-high illegal border crossings, historic levels of drug and human trafficking across the border, skyrocketing energy prices, surging crime rates, and countless empty shelves in grocery stores across the country.

Americans are watching the dollar of their paycheck literally shrink before their eyes in real time as inflation spikes to the highest levels that we have seen in 40 years.

The border is an absolute disaster. I was there last week. Illegal border crossings are, again, the highest ever, with close to 2 million illegal apprehensions under President Biden's watch. Fentanyl has crossed our southern border at levels that we have never seen before, and it is the leading killer of young adults in this country—100,000-plus lives in 2021.

Instead of bolstering American energy security, the White House is spending their time lobbying for a Russian pipeline that will most certainly be used as a weapon against our allies in Eastern Europe.

The policies of this administration and the Democratic Congress have led us into a record-breaking season of crises. But instead of working to fix these issues, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are attempting to distract the American people.

Do we really think that Americans aren't paying attention?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. PFLUGER. Tonight, Democrats are twisting the rules to pass a bill to nationalize our election system, allowing for hard-earned taxpayer dollars to finance political campaigns and handing control of congressional district boundaries to the powers that be in Washington, requiring States to allow felons to vote, and overriding wildly popular voter ID laws.

To reference the President's disappointing speech yesterday, supporting voter ID or opposing this Washington power grab does not make you George Wallace or Jefferson Davis. That is nonsense. Americans deserve a President and a government that will lead us out of crises, not create them.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me just remind my colleagues that voter suppression takes many forms. Sometimes it is Republican State legislatures making it more difficult for people to vote. Sometimes it is members of bodies like this that, on one hand, brag about the record turnout in the last election but have been working overtime to try to nullify and to try to disqualify the votes of the people of this country. It is stunning.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a July 2, 2021, U.S. News and World Report article titled "Report: Republican-Led State Legislatures Pass Dozens of Restrictive Voting Laws in 2021."

[From U.S. News, July 2, 2021]

REPORT: REPUBLICAN-LED STATE LEGISLATURES PASS DOZENS OF RESTRICTIVE VOTING LAWS IN 2021

(By Horus Alas)

STATES WITH REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURES HAVE PASSED WAVES OF NEW LAWS MAKING IT HARDER FOR CONSTITUENTS TO VOTE IN RESPONSE TO THE 2020 ELECTION, EXPERTS SAY

The Supreme Court issued a new ruling on Thursday that upheld two Arizona laws restricting organizations' ability to collect mail-in ballots as well as invalidating ballots cast in the wrong precinct. Critics say the court's decision further erodes landmark voting protections codified by the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The court's ruling follows a report finding that as of mid-June, 17 states had passed 28 laws making it harder for constituents to vote in 2021, according to the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University's School of Law. The report notes that the last year a similar number of laws passed restricting access to the ballot was 2011—when 14 states had enacted 19 such measures by October.

Eliza Sweren-Becker, a voting rights and elections counsel at the Brennan Center,

called the new wave of voting laws "an unprecedented assault on voting rights" as well as "a voter suppression effort we haven't seen since the likes of Jim Crow."

The nation's high court previously gutted a key provision of the Voting Rights Act in 2013, when Chief Justice John Roberts wrote a majority opinion arguing that jurisdictions with a history of racial discrimination in voting should no longer be subject to oversight from the Department of Justice before effecting changes to their voting laws.

The Brennan Center report attributes this year's batch of restrictive voting laws to "racist voter fraud allegations behind the Big Lie (a reference to former President Donald Trump's repeated false claims of a rigged election) and a desire to prevent future elections from achieving the historic turnout seen in 2020."

Commenting on the former president's claims of mass voter fraud, Sweren-Becker says, "We know that's false, but we have officials at the state level passing these laws making it harder for people to vote."

Some of the specific provisions in these laws that can have a negative impact on voter turnout according to the Brennan Center include restrictions on voting by mail—some 63.9 million ballots had been sent as of Election Day 2020, data from the U.S. Elections Project indicated—challenges to in-person voting, and limitations on the number of mail ballot drop boxes in precincts.

According to Sweren-Becker, Republican lawmakers in state legislatures across the country are capitalizing on Trump's repeated claims of voter fraud to pass these measures.

"What is very clear is that we had a very successful election last year with historic turnout that was certified as one of the safest, most secure elections," she says. "And we are hearing (about claims of voter fraud) as pretextual motives .... These laws are being enacted in Republican-controlled legislatures, in many cases on purely party-line votes."

States differ in their structuring of these laws as well.

The report specifically calls out Florida, Georgia and Iowa for passing comprehensive omnibus bills that "undertake a full-fledged assault on voting." In contrast, certain states including Arkansas and Montana have passed piecemeal voting restrictions through four separate bills each.

Sweren-Becker says advocates are considering two primary avenues to challenge some of these new voting laws: court litigation and federal voting reform legislation.

"Litigation is happening already, in states like Georgia, Iowa, Florida. But that is a piecemeal state-by-state approach," she says. "And that's why a federal policy like the For the People Act and the John Lewis Voting Rights Act are so necessary because they will be applicable to people across the country."

As of mid-June, Senate Democrats were still wrangling the necessary votes to pass either of these voting rights measures in the face of expected unified Republican opposition.

But even as some states face litigation for measures they've passed, others still have active legislative sessions where observers worry that more voting restriction measures may follow.

Sweren-Becker says voting rights advocates should focus on pressuring state lawmakers in Pennsylvania—a state with a Republican-controlled legislature that adjourns in December—and Texas, where a special session will begin July 8, after Democrats walked out on a vote for a bill that would increase vote by mail restrictions and limit early voting hours at the end of the regular session.

Despite outcry from Democrats, Texas Gov. Greg Abbott has struck a defiant tone on his state's omnibus voting measure, SB7. In response to a tweet from the Texas Attorney General detailing the booking of a suspect charged with voter fraud, Abbott wrote: "Voter fraud is real and Texas will prosecute it whenever and wherever it happens. We will continue to make it easy to vote but hard to cheat."

Sweren-Becker says the frenetic pace of this year's restrictive voting bills—the Brennan Center's report noted 61 bills with restrictive provisions continuing to move through 18 state legislatures as of June 21—makes it "essential to pass federal democracy reform that ensures that people can freely and safely cast their ballots."

And while these bills' language tends to omit race, Sweren-Becker says that several of their provisions do end up targeting access to the ballot for voters of color.

She notes "the policy in the Texas bill that banned early voting hours during the Sunday before Election Day, which very clearly targets souls to the polls efforts that are clearly organized by Black churches," as well as increased challenges to voting by mail, "after a wave of increased mail voting last year, and particularly by voters of color and young voters."

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, one voting rights expert said in this piece that we are in the midst of "a voter suppression effort we haven't seen since the likes of Jim Crow."

To suggest that this isn't happening is to ignore reality.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, this bill we got in short order tonight does not reflect the actual text, and once again, the Rules Committee had very short notice to consider the text without really any chance of being able to read it. Certainly, we are now on the floor with no chance to amend it.

It is supposed to be a NASA-focused bill, but it is actually a Trojan horse, a Trojan horse the Democrats are using to drastically change election law and do it without any input from Republicans, no input in the Rules Committee, no input here on the floor, and no chance to amend it in the House Administration Committee.

It is a messaging bill from Democrats to get a bill quickly passed in the Senate while they have an agreement. We saw how difficult their chaotic attempts to pass Build Back Better became and how that bill eventually failed.

It is ridiculous that such large changes to longstanding law would happen approaching the middle of the night when the American people likely won't realize until after the fact what we have done. And that could be no surprise.

Does anybody really think the American people voted for 8 percent inflation, for gas lines, for gas at over \$4 a gallon, and for a chaotic foreign policy that has caused the death of many of

our allies and many of our servicemen as the exit from Afghanistan showed?

No. No one voted for that. Yet we are told that there is no problem, that we will just push ahead and we are going to get this done.

We have a lot of issues that we could face, that Americans are facing right now. There is no oversight of the COVID relief bills amid reporting of waste and abuse. Inflation is sky-high; grocery shelves are empty; and the crisis continues on our southern border.

□ 2200

Congress has provided over \$5 trillion in coronavirus relief funds, but no oversight. Billions of dollars remain unspent, and inflation is at its highest level in decades.

Right before Christmas the President said everybody ought to get a COVID test and, by golly, he would make them available. They are not available today. I went online and ordered some because I thought, this may be important. I received them 2½ weeks later. Of course, I paid for them. These weren't free from the government.

But there aren't enough COVID tests, and the hospitals and healthcare facilities are on life support.

What is our administration doing? What is our Democratic leadership in Congress doing? Nothing.

Our response should not be so uncoordinated and ineffective going into the third year of this pandemic. And let me just point out, we have not had a single hearing in the Energy and Commerce Committee, where we have jurisdiction over this, on this very issue.

Another national crisis are the hundreds of thousands of migrants pouring over our southern border since President Biden took office and declared an open border. Our frontline border officials are overwhelmed and under-resourced. The open now sign remains on.

And even more concerning, we require our Federal agents to take a vaccine. It is a mandated vaccine. And yet, the people coming in, it is voluntary. We will give them a vaccine if they would like, but of course, they don't have to take it.

And I will tell you, being down in El Paso last week, it is all about getting these kids in the ORR facility, getting them pushed through and getting them placed with families. The average length of stay now at Fort Bliss is down to 12 days. That means no background check.

What are you going to do when the stories start emerging about how these children have been misplaced and abused in the locations that we now—the government—are sending them? We are providing the last mile to the cartels' business.

These crises remain unresolved. Congress could work on these. We are supposed to do that. We are the people's Representatives, and yet we spend our time in the middle of the night doing something that will never become law.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a December 24, 2021 Guardian Article entitled "Report Shows the Extent of Republican Efforts to Sabotage Democracy."

[From The Guardian, Dec. 24, 2021]

#### REPORT SHOWS THE EXTENT OF REPUBLICAN EFFORTS TO SABOTAGE DEMOCRACY

The Republican assault on free and fair elections instigated by Donald Trump is gathering pace, with efforts to sabotage the normal workings of American democracy sweeping state legislatures across the US.

A year that began with the violent insurrection at the US Capitol is ending with an unprecedented push to politicize, criminalize or in other ways subvert the nonpartisan administration of elections. A year-end report from pro-democracy groups identifies no fewer than 262 bills introduced in 41 states that hijack the election process.

Of those, 32 bills have become law in 17 states.

The largest number of bills is concentrated in precisely those states that became the focus of Trump's Stop the Steal campaign to block the peaceful transfer of power after he lost the 2020 presidential election to Joe Biden. Arizona, where Trump supporters insisted on an "audit" to challenge Biden's victory in the state, has introduced 20 subversion bills, and Georgia where Trump attempted to browbeat the top election official to find extra votes for him has introduced 15 bills.

Texas, whose ultra-right Republican group has made the state the ground zero of voter suppression and election interference, has introduced as many as 59 bills.

"We're seeing an effort to hijack elections in this country, and ultimately, to take power away from the American people. If we don't want politicians deciding our elections, we all need to start paying attention," said Joanna Lydgate, CEO of the States United Democracy Center which is one of the three groups behind the report. Protect Democracy and Law Forward also participated.

One of the key ways that Trump-inspired state lawmakers have tried to sabotage future elections is by changing the rules to give legislatures control over vote counts. In Pennsylvania, a bill passed in the wake of Trump's defeat that sought to rewrite the state's election law was vetoed by Democratic governor Tom Wolf.

Now hard-right lawmakers are trying to bypass Wolf's veto power by proposing a constitutional amendment that would give the legislature the power to overrule the state's chief elections officer and create a permanent audit of election counts subject to its own will.

In several states, nonpartisan election officials who for years have administered ballots impartially are being replaced by hyper-partisan conspiracy theorists and advocates of Trump's false claims that the election was rigged. In Michigan, county Republican groups in eight of the 11 largest counties have systematically replaced professional administration officials with "stop the steal" extremists.

Several secretaries of state, the top election officials responsible for presidential election counts, are being challenged by extreme Republicans who participated in trying to overturn the 2020 result. Trump has endorsed for the role Mark Finchem in Arizona, Jody Hice in Georgia and Kristina Karamo in Michigan who have all claimed falsely that Trump won and should now be in his second term in the White House.

Jess Marsden, Counsel at Protect Democracy, said that the nationwide trend of state legislatures attempting to interfere with the

work of nonpartisan election officials was gaining momentum. It's leading us down an antidemocratic path toward an election crisis," she said.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, more than 260 bills were introduced in 41 States last year to hijack the election process. If this isn't a national emergency, I don't know what the hell is.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H. Res. 866.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, this resolution states clearly that the right to vote is fundamental to democracy, and that legitimate elections are those which are safe from foreign interference, including illegal votes from foreigners.

The resolution denounces the practice by some cities in America of giving the right to vote to noncitizens, including foreigners who have violated our laws by being here illegally in the U.S.

The resolution states firmly that the House of Representatives recognizes that allowing illegal immigrants the right to vote devalues the vote of every United States citizen.

Madam Speaker, I present this amendment, and I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that we can bring up my resolution, H. Res. 866, to highlight how imperative it is for election integrity and voter confidence that only American citizens vote in our elections.

As Members of Congress, most of us have attended a naturalization ceremony or two during our time of service. We have watched these very moving ceremonies as these prospective Americans take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. They pledge their allegiance to our country. They swear to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

It is one of those moments that makes America the greatest country on Earth. They have earned the right to vote in our elections.

What New York City and others are doing, by allowing nearly a million noncitizens to vote, is a slap in the face to those who worked hard for that sacred right. While I don't support what New York is doing by any means, it is our job that we protect Federal elections.

Common sense will tell you that combining noncitizens and eligible American voters on the same voter rolls is ripe for abuse. It is really just not practical.

Currently, in Illinois, noncitizens cannot vote, and if they do, they face major legal consequences and could be deported. But in 2016, Illinois' Automatic Voter Registration program mistakenly registered to vote more than 500 noncitizens who had done the right thing by checking the box stating they are not citizens on their driver's license applications.

However, several of these noncitizens voted in the 2018 and 2019 elections. This does nothing to bolster voter confidence in our elections. In fact, Madam Speaker, it does the opposite.

Not only does this undermine the integrity of our elections, but the mistake by Illinois could also have had dire consequences for these individuals if they seek citizenship in the future.

All of this could be prevented if States were actually maintaining accurate voter rolls, which has been required by Federal law for nearly 30 years.

Whether intentional or not, we know this is happening. It is undermining the integrity of our elections. This amendment would simply ensure those who are noncitizens, who do not have the right to vote in Federal elections, are removed from States' voter rolls. This is especially critical as my friends on the other side of the aisle push for a Federal takeover of elections.

Let's defeat the previous question so that we can take a stand with my resolution to support only citizens voting in our elections and encourage States to adopt reforms that don't put noncitizens at risk of intentionally or unintentionally breaking the law by illegally voting in Federal elections.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me just say to my colleagues, this is kind of pathetic. It is a non-binding resolution that does nothing, and I guess attacks immigrant parents who are involved in local school boards, I guess.

But I mean, really? I mean, this is your response to what is happening all across this country in terms of the attacks on voting rights?

The bill that we are talking about bringing to the floor, let me just tell you some of the things it does. Our bill, which will become law, would enhance protections for individuals with disabilities.

It would make Election Day a national holiday. It would improve election security by requiring post-election audits and voter-verifiable paper records of votes.

It would protect elections from foreign interference. It would promote digital ad transparency.

It would end partisan gerrymandering. I can go on and on and on and on.

But the difference here is that I think we recognize, and I think, unfortunately, this has become a partisan issue because I think there are a lot of Independent voters and Republican voters across the country who are concerned, like Democrats in the House are, about the attacks on voting rights.

I mean, the idea that we have one State that passed a law that said it is going to be illegal to give people water who wait in a line to be able to cast their vote? And we know in some States, people have to wait for hours and hours and hours to vote. But somehow, that would be criminalized; that that would be forbidden? I mean, give me a break.

I mean, I don't know what the hell happened to the Republican Party. I mean, I don't know when they decided that the basis for who they are was a big lie.

We had an election in 2020. As one of my colleagues pointed out, a lot of people showed up and voted. I mean, the people who voted returned me and returned my Republican colleagues and brought new Members to this body.

And yet, they have been working overtime to embrace a big lie, after a violent insurrection, where people's lives were threatened. Our staff, the people who work here, their lives were threatened. Madam Speaker, 140 Capitol police officers were injured. After all of that, they still embraced the big lie and are working to try to nullify the legitimate votes of the people of this country.

□ 2210

It is stunning to me.

So, yeah, to take this, whatever it is, meaningless, nonbinding resolution, and, I guess, maybe you can say you are for something. But it is nothing. It is pathetic. Or we can actually do something about protecting the right of every single person in this country to vote.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I would like to remind my colleague from Massachusetts that I believe in 2016 he also objected to certification of the election. It doesn't always sound like that when he speaks about the objections.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, just this morning, we learned that inflation rose 7 percent over the past year, the highest rate since 1982. We have empty shelves, and we have unfilled jobs due to the labor shortages across the country. Schools are shutting down again, crime is soaring in our cities, and faith in our institutions is in rapid decline.

What are Washington Democrats focused on? They want to blow up the rules of Congress so they can pass their extremist agenda to federalize local elections, legalize ballot harvesting,

ban voter ID requirements, and fund their own campaigns with precious taxpayer dollars. It is truly unbelievable to the people back home.

CHUCK SCHUMER says this is a response to the 2020 election and the State election laws passed in 2021. That is obviously not a true statement, because the bill they are peddling was first introduced in 2019.

Joe Biden says it is to stave off the reemergence of a second Jim Crow era in States like Texas and Georgia which passed election integrity measures this year. But that is a ridiculous charge. Literally, it is the opposite of the facts that any person can verify with a single internet search.

The truth is, Georgia's law has more days of early, in-person voting than Joe Biden's own home State of Delaware.

The 2020 election saw the highest turnout of voters in 120 years, and according to the Pew Research Center, 94 percent of Americans agree it is "easy to vote."

There is no widespread voter suppression in this country, and everybody knows it. In fact, voter registration disparities between minority and non-minority voters in States like Texas, Florida, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana are below the national average and lower than Democrat-run States like New York, California, and Delaware. Those are the facts.

For Democrats, the only problem they are seeking to solve is the problem of how to secure for themselves more votes.

We have heard in New York, Democrats recently voted to allow foreign citizens to vote in American elections. You heard it right. It is a blatantly unconstitutional scheme that defies the most basic rule of our system. Seventh grade civics: American elections should be decided by American citizens. New York's ridiculous new law has been challenged in court. We don't know what the outcome of that is going to be, but we can all take a stand here tonight to reaffirm to the people of this great Nation that their legally cast votes will not be watered down and negated by the ballots of noncitizens.

Madam Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, Republicans will amend the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution that acknowledges this simple truth: Allowing illegal immigrants and noncitizens the right to vote devalues the franchise and diminishes the voting power of United States citizens.

We all have an opportunity to go on record right here tonight to make our positions on that issue clear. I urge my colleagues to reaffirm the rights of U.S. citizens and vote "no" on the previous question.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me remind everybody: If you vote "no" on the previous question like my Republican colleagues would like you

to do, you get to pass a meaningless, nonbinding resolution. Wow, what a courageous thing my friends are doing today.

Let me just say to my colleague from Minnesota, Mrs. FISCHBACH, whom I have a lot of respect for, yes, some of us raised objections in 2016 because we were concerned about Russian interference in our election. I think the Mueller report actually proved that we were right on that.

But let me ask her: How many votes did we have? None. Of all the people that objected, how much time did it take? Less than 8 minutes. How many Capitol Police, Mrs. FISCHBACH, were wounded that day? None. How much violence occurred in this Capitol that day? There was none. How much property was destroyed that day? None.

Compare that to what happened here, when many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, after a violent insurrection, after an attack on this democracy, came here, with absolutely no basis of fact or evidence, and voted to nullify the results of a free and fair election in the United States of America.

So when people in this country express concern—not just Democrats, but Independents and Republicans—when people express concern about the future of our democracy, that is what they are talking about.

Voting rights are under attack in State after State after State. We see what State legislatures are doing. But the right to vote is also being attacked when we have Members of this Chamber who actively try to subvert the will of the American people.

So you may think it is no big deal. Maybe you think that is what you have to do to try to maintain power. But the bottom line is, as John Lewis said, the right to vote is precious; it is almost sacred. We all have to come together, Democrats and Republicans, and we have to stand up and we have to protect it. That is what this is about.

So talk about whatever you want to talk about, but the bottom line is, we need to do this. This is the right thing to do. And by proceeding in this way, we will at least ensure that there is a debate in the United States Senate, and hopefully there will be a vote to actually make this into the law of the land.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I just want to remind everyone that the issue here is the Federal takeover of elections. The statement that was made was about someone objecting to the certification and how that was somehow wrong. I just wanted to simply remind my colleague that he himself had voted that way and many of the Democrats have, over the years, voted to object to certification.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, once again, we find ourselves on the floor of the House of Representatives debating legislation to enact the great takeover of elections by partisan Federal bureaucrats and their friends across the aisle and prohibit the most basic voting rights and security measures entrusted to the States and the American people.

The so-called Freedom to Vote Act: John R. Lewis Act, which Democrats hope to attach as a rider to non-germane legislation, will undermine the very integrity of our elections, not improve and increase access to voting, a mission we all share.

The right to vote is sacred and represents the most important expression of self-governance as American citizens. This legislation will further erode the confidence of the voters who have already lost faith in our ability to ensure free and fair elections.

President Biden and his allies in Congress are yet again pushing unconstitutional legislation to ban popular voter ID laws and mandate ballot harvesting. This includes States that have already passed these commonsense laws to bolster election integrity and guarantee that each citizen is guaranteed one vote in each election, not more than one.

This legislation also burdens the American taxpayer with the obligation to fund political campaigns, even for those whom they don't support. Worse, this pair of bills will open the door for noncitizens to vote, thus undermining and diluting the power of sworn citizens to control their government.

In my home State, Democrats—one-party rule in New York City; one-party rule in Albany—are already enacting these radical policies that drive a dagger into the heart of self-governance. This deliberate act to erode our democracy and to weaken the voting power of American citizens is not only wrong; it is unconstitutional.

Article II of the New York State Constitution explicitly states that: "Every citizen shall be entitled to vote at every election . . ." Section 5-102 of New York Election Law states: "No person shall be qualified to register for and vote at any election unless he" or she "is a citizen of the United States . . ." Finally, the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution also protects the right of all eligible citizens to vote.

Subversive legislation, such as the law allowing noncitizens to vote signed recently into law in New York City, and most of the provisions that we are debating today, will, if passed, undermine the core principles of freedom and individual rights that are enshrined and protected by our constitutional Republic.

In fact, a recent ABC News/Ipsos poll found that a mere 20 percent of the public was very confident in the integrity of our election system.

Our democratic principles and the belief in the idea of "one person, one

vote'' are under attack. When our citizens lose faith in the integrity of our elections, this is what happens.

We are at a crossroads.

□ 2220

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 20 seconds.

Ms. TENNEY. Too many precious American souls have sacrificed life and limb to protect our sacred right to vote. Now is the time to choose self-governance by, of, and for the people, not a takeover and surrender to partisan bureaucrats.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Just a few quick things. One is, you know, I got a little whiplash here because, on the one hand, I am hearing my friends say they don't want Federal interference in local elections, yet that is what they are proposing here. Except I guess they are not because this is nonbinding and doesn't mean anything. I just point that out for the record.

Secondly, I know my colleague from Minnesota. I may have misheard her when she said that I voted to nullify the election in 2016. There were no votes on any of the State electoral college results. I am a stickler for accuracy on things like that.

Thirdly, let me remind people why we are here today. We are here to pass the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, which would expand automatic voter registration and same-day registration. It would expand early voting. It would enhance protections for individuals with disabilities. It would make election day a national holiday. It would improve election security. It would protect elections from foreign interference.

It will do things that, quite frankly, I think most reasonable people—I don't care what their politics may be—would think is the right thing to do.

Unfortunately, what is reasonable amongst the American people is not always reasonable here in the Congress. I think the effort that my Republican colleagues are engaged in really is about nullifying results that they don't like.

Well, do you know what? We all want to win elections, but sometimes we lose. It is not pleasant. But if that is what the people want, then the people should get what they want.

Madam Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to support what we are doing here today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I have not heard any compelling arguments for pushing either of these bills forward because the flaws are clear. We cannot create a one-size-fits-all election system imposed from Washington that requires States to

provide automatic same-day voter registration, prevents States from removing dormant voters from rolls, and overrides State ID laws.

The Freedom to Vote Act would also guarantee public dollars would go into certain candidates' coffers. This is all nothing more than a partisan play for the Democrats to federalize all of America's elections. They are pushing it because they think it will help them stay in power. Historically, States have had oversight of their own elections.

While there is always room for improvement, let's keep the Federal Government out of it and leave the States to handle their own elections, as has been done in the past.

I oppose the rule and the underlying bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Minnesota for her service in this Congress and her service on the Rules Committee.

She said that she hasn't heard any compelling arguments why we should pass these bills. Maybe she wasn't listening to me because I think I made a lot of compelling arguments here today about why these bills are incredibly important.

Something is badly, badly broken, and we must have the courage to fix it, even if that means fixing it alone. That is what it means to do the right thing, politics be damned.

This is about more than petty partisanship. This is about whether we defend democracy or we sit back and watch its demise. I could never live with myself if I did nothing, and I think I speak for a lot of my colleagues on this side of the aisle. I wish there were more colleagues on the other side of the aisle who felt that way.

Working with my colleagues, I am going to try to do everything possible to stem the insidious tide of voter suppression in this country and the attempts to nullify the will of the American people because there is no guarantee that America will forever be a democracy. It isn't planted in our soil. It isn't floating through our air. It is us. We are the only ones who can guarantee democracy prevails, and this vote is about nothing less.

I strongly urge a 'yes' vote on the rule and the underlying measure.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. FISCHBACH is as follows:

#### AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 868

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H.Res. 866) recognizing that allowing illegal immigrants the right to vote devalues the franchise and diminishes the voting power of United States citizens. All points of order against consideration of the resolution are

waived. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.Res. 866.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 201, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—220

Adams	Doggett	Lofgren
Aguilar	Doyle, Michael	Lowenthal
Allred	F.	Luria
Auchincloss	Escobar	Lynch
Axne	Eshoo	Malinowski
Barragán	Espallat	Maloney,
Bass	Evans	Carolyn B.
Beatty	Fletcher	Maloney, Sean
Bera	Foster	Manning
Beyer	Frankel, Lois	Matsui
Bishop (GA)	Gallego	McBath
Blumenauer	Garamendi	McCollum
Blunt Rochester	Garcia (IL)	McEachin
Bonamici	Garcia (TX)	McGovern
Bourdeaux	Golden	McNerney
Bowman	Gomez	Meeks
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez,	Meng
F.	Vicente	Mfume
Brown (MD)	Gottheimer	Moore (WI)
Brown (OH)	Green, Al (TX)	Morelle
Brownley	Grijalva	Moulton
Bush	Harder (CA)	Mrvan
Bustos	Hayes	Murphy (FL)
Butterfield	Higgins (NY)	Nadler
Carbajal	Himes	Napolitano
Cárdenas	Horsford	Neal
Carson	Houlahan	Neguse
Carter (LA)	Hoyer	Newman
Case	Huffman	Norcross
Casten	Jackson Lee	O'Halleran
Castor (FL)	Jacobs (CA)	Ocasio-Cortez
Castro (TX)	Jayapal	Omar
Chu	Jeffries	Pallone
Cicilline	Johnson (GA)	Panetta
Clark (MA)	Johnson (TX)	Pappas
Clarke (NY)	Jones	Pascrell
Cleaver	Kahele	Payne
Clyburn	Kaptur	Pelosi
Cohen	Keating	Perlmutter
Connolly	Kelly (IL)	Peters
Cooper	Khanna	Phillips
Correa	Kildee	Pingree
Costa	Kilmer	Pocan
Courtney	Kim (NJ)	Porter
Craig	Kind	Pressley
Crist	Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)
Crow	Krishnamoorthi	Quigley
Cuellar	Kuster	Raskin
Davids (KS)	Lamb	Rice (NY)
Davis, Danny K.	Langevin	Ross
Dean	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Ruiz
DeGette	Lawrence	Ruppersberger
DeLauro	Lawson (FL)	Rush
DelBene	Lee (CA)	Ryan
Delgado	Lee (NV)	Sánchez
Demings	Leger Fernandez	Sarbanes
DeSaulnier	Levin (CA)	Scanlon
Deutch	Levin (MI)	Schakowsky
Dingell	Lieu	Schiff



Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stansbury

Stanton  
Stevens  
Strickland  
Suozzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone

Underwood  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

## NAYS—201

Aderholt  
Allen  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bentz  
Bergman  
Bice (OK)  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Boebert  
Bost  
Brady  
Brooks  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Calvert  
Cammack  
Carey  
Carl  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cawthorn  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cloud  
Clyde  
Cole  
Comer  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Donalds  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ellzey  
Emmer  
Estes  
Fallon  
Feenstra  
Ferguson  
Fischbach  
Fitzgerald  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franklin, C.  
Scott  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Garbarino

## NOT VOTING—12

Cartwright  
Cline  
Harris  
Higgins (LA)

McClintock  
Palmer  
Rogers (AL)  
Rouzer

□ 2302

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. TORRES of California changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Grijalva (Garcia)	Meng (Kuster)
Auchincloss	(IL))	Moore (WI)
(Clark (MA))	Grothman	(Beyer)
Barragán (Beyer)	(Fitzgerald)	Moulton (Beyer)
Bass (Cicilline)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Nadler (Pallone)
Bera (Kilmer)	Herrera Beutler	Napolitano
Blumenauer	(Moore (UT))	(Correa)
(Beyer)	Hudson	Ocasio-Cortez
Bonamici	(McHenry)	(Bowman)
(Kuster)	Jacobs (NY)	Panetta (Kildee)
Boyle, Brendan	(Garbarino)	Payne (Pallone)
F. (Gallego)	Jayapal (Raskin)	Pingree
Brooks (Moore)	Johnson (TX)	(Cicilline)
(AL))	(Jeffries)	Pocan (Raskin)
Brownley	Joyce (PA)	Porter (Wexton)
(Kuster)	(Keller)	Pressley (Garcia
Bush (Bowman)	Kahele (Case)	(IL))
Butterfield	Katko (Meijer)	Price (NC)
(Kildee)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	(Connolly)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Kim (NJ)	Reed (McHenry)
Casten	(Pallone)	Reschenthaler
(Underwood)	Kind (Connolly)	(Armstrong)
Castor (Soto)	Kinzinger	Roybal-Allard
Chu (Clark (MA))	(Meijer)	(Correa)
Cleaver (Davids	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz (Aguilar)
(KS))	(Pallone)	Ruppersberger
Cohen (Beyer)	Lamborn	(Trone)
Cooper (Clark	(McHenry)	Rush (Kaptur)
(MA))	Langevin	Salazar
Crawford	(Lynch)	(Gimenez)
(Stewart)	Lawson (FL)	Schrier
Crist (Soto)	(Soto)	(Spanberger)
Cuellar (Jackson	Lee (CA)	Sires (Pallone)
Lee)	(Khanna)	Smucker (Keller)
DeFazio (Brown	Leger Fernandez	Speier (Escobar)
(MD))	(Clark (MA))	Stansbury
DeGette (Blunt	Lesko (Miller	(Jacobs (CA))
Rochester)	(WV))	Stanton (Levin
DelBene (Kilmer)	Lieu (Beyer)	(CA))
DeSaulnier	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Suozzi (Raskin)
(Beyer)	Lowenthal	Swalwell
Doggett (Raskin)	(Beyer)	(Gallego)
Doyle, Michael	Mace (Timmons)	Titus (Connolly)
F. (Connolly)	Maloney,	Tlaib (Khanna)
Evans (Mfume)	Carolyn B.	Torres (NY)
Frankel, Lois	(Wasserman	(Cicilline)
(Clark (MA))	Schultz)	Vargas (Correa)
Gaetz (Boebert)	Maloney, Sean	Vela (Correa)
Garamendi	Patrick	Waltz (Mast)
(Sherman)	(Jeffries)	Waters (Takano)
Gohmert (Weber	Matsui	Watson Coleman
(TX))	(Thompson	(Pallone)
Gomez (Gallego)	(CA))	Welch
Gonzalez,	McCaul (Ellzey)	(McGovern)
Vicente	McCollum	Wilson (FL)
(Correa)	(Craig)	(Cicilline)
Granger (Carter	McEachin	Wilson (SC)
(TX))	(Wexton)	(Rice (SC))

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 202, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—220

Adams	Bourdeaux	Case
Aguiar	Bowman	Casten
Allred	Budd, Brendan	Castor (FL)
Auchincloss	F.	Castro (TX)
Axne	Brown (MD)	Chu
Barragán	Brown (OH)	Cicilline
Bass	Brownley	Clark (MA)
Beatty	Bush	Clarke (NY)
Bera	Bustos	Cleaver
Beyer	Butterfield	Clyburn
Bishop (GA)	Carbajal	Cohen
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Connolly
Blunt Rochester	Carson	Cooper
Bonamici	Carter (LA)	Correa

Costa  
Courtney  
Craig  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Davids (KS)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Escobar  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Evans  
Fletcher  
Foster  
Frankel, Lois  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez,  
Vicente  
Gottheimer  
Green, Al (TX)  
Grijalva  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Higgins (NY)  
Himes  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer

Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Lamb  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Mfume  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newman  
Norcross  
O'Halleran  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter

## NAYS—202

Aderholt	Cloud	Gonzales, Tony
Allen	Clyde	Gonzalez (OH)
Amodei	Cole	Good (VA)
Armstrong	Comer	Gooden (TX)
Arrington	Crawford	Gosar
Babin	Crenshaw	Granger
Bacon	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Baird	Davidson	Graves (MO)
Balderson	Davis, Rodney	Green (TN)
Banks	DesJarlais	Greene (GA)
Barr	Diaz-Balart	Griffith
Bentz	Donalds	Grothman
Bergman	Duncan	Guest
Bice (OK)	Dunn	Guthrie
Biggs	Ellzey	Hagedorn
Bilirakis	Emmer	Harshbarger
Bishop (NC)	Estes	Hartzler
Boebert	Fallon	Hern
Bost	Feenstra	Herrell
Brady	Ferguson	Herrera Beutler
Brooks	Fischbach	Hice (GA)
Buchanan	Fitzgerald	Hill
Buck	Fitzpatrick	Hinson
Bucshon	Fleischmann	Hollingsworth
Budd	Fortenberry	Hudson
Burchett	Foxy	Huizenga
Burgess	Franklin, C.	Issa
Calvert	Scott	Jackson
Cammack	Fulcher	Jacobs (NY)
Carey	Gaetz	Johnson (LA)
Carl	Gallagher	Johnson (OH)
Carter (GA)	Garbarino	Johnson (SD)
Carter (TX)	Garcia (CA)	Jordan
Cawthorn	Gibbs	Joyce (OH)
Chabot	Gimenez	Joyce (PA)
Cheney	Gohmert	Katko



Keller	Moolenaar	Smith (NE)	Schrier	Swalwell	Watson Coleman
Kelly (MS)	Mooney	Smith (NJ)	(Spanberger)	(Gallego)	(Pallone)
Kelly (PA)	Moore (AL)	Smucker	Sires (Pallone)	Titus (Connolly)	Welch
Kim (CA)	Moore (UT)	Spartz	Smucker (Keller)	Tlaib (Khanna)	(McGovern)
Kinzing	Mullin	Stauber	Speier (Escobar)	Torres (NY)	Wilson (FL)
Kustoff	Murphy (NC)	Steel	Stansbury	(Cicilline)	(Cicilline)
LaHood	Nehls	Stefanik	(Jacobs (CA))	Vargas (Correa)	Wilson (SC)
LaMalfa	Newhouse	Steil	Stanton (Levin	Vela (Correa)	(Rice (SC))
Lamborn	Norman	Steube	(CA))	Waltz (Mast)	
Latta	Obernolte	Stewart	Suoizzi (Raskin)	Waters (Takano)	
LaTurner	Owens	Taylor			
Lesko	Palazzo	Tenney			
Letlow	Pence	Thompson (PA)			
Long	Perry	Tiffany			
Loudermilk	Pfluger	Timmons			
Lucas	Posey	Turner			
Luetkemeyer	Reed	Upton			
Mace	Reschenthaler	Valadao			
Malliotakis	Rice (SC)	Van Drew			
Mann	Rodgers (WA)	Van Dyne			
Massie	Rogers (KY)	Wagner			
Mast	Rose	Walberg			
McCarthy	Rosendale	Walorski			
McCauley	Rouzer	Waltz			
McClain	Roy	Weber (TX)			
McHenry	Salazar	Wenstrup			
McKinley	Scalise	Westerman			
Meijer	Schweikert	Wilson (SC)			
Meuser	Scott, Austin	Womack			
Miller (IL)	Sessions	Young			
Miller (WV)	Simpson	Zeldin			
Miller-Meeks	Smith (MO)				

## NOT VOTING—11

Cartwright	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Cline	Palmer	Williams (TX)
Harris	Rogers (AL)	Wittman
Higgins (LA)	Rutherford	

□ 2325

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Garamendi	Lofgren (Jeffries)
Auchincloss	(Sherman)	Lowenthal
(Clark (MA))	Gohmert (Weber	(Beyer)
Barragan (Beyer)	(TX))	Mace (Timmons)
Bass (Cicilline)	Gomez (Gallego)	Maloney
Bera (Kilmer)	Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.
Blumenauer	Vicente	(Wasserman
(Beyer)	(Correa)	Schultz)
Bonamici	Granger (Carter	Maloney, Sean
(Kuster)	(TX))	Patrick
Boyle, Brendan	Grijalva (Garcia	(Jeffries)
F. (Gallego)	(IL))	Matsui
Brooks (Moore	Grothman	(Thompson
(AL))	(Fitzgerald)	(CA))
Brownley	Hagedorn (Carl)	McCaul (Ellzey)
(Kuster)	Herrera Beutler	McCollum
Bush (Bowman)	(Moore (UT))	(Craig)
Butterfield	Hudson	McEachin
(Kildee)	(McHenry)	(Wexton)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Jacobs (NY)	Meng (Kuster)
Casten	(Garbarino)	Moore (WI)
(Underwood)	Jayapal (Raskin)	(Beyer)
Castor (Soto)	Johnson (TX)	Moulton (Beyer)
Chu (Clark (MA))	(Jeffries)	Nadler (Pallone)
Cleaver (Davids	Joyce (PA)	Napolitano
(KS))	(Keller)	(Correa)
Cohen (Beyer)	Kahele (Case)	Ocasio-Cortez
Cooper (Clark	Katko (Meijer)	(Bowman)
(MA))	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Panetta (Kildee)
Crawford	Kim (NJ)	Payne (Pallone)
(Stewart)	(Pallone)	Pingree
Crist (Soto)	Kind (Connolly)	(Cicilline)
Cuellar (Jackson	Kinzing	Pocan (Raskin)
Lee)	(Meijer)	Porter (Wexton)
DeFazio (Brown	Kirkpatrick	Pressley (Garcia
(MD))	(Pallone)	(IL))
DeGette (Blunt	Lamborn	Price (NC)
Rochester)	(McHenry)	(Connolly)
DelBene (Kilmer)	Langevin	Reed (McHenry)
DeSaulnier	(Lynch)	Reschenthaler
(Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	(Armstrong)
Doggett (Raskin)	(Soto)	Roybal-Allard
Doyle, Michael	Lee (CA)	(Correa)
F. (Connolly)	(Khanna)	Ruiz (Agullar)
Evans (Mfume)	Leger Fernandez	Ruppersberger
Frankel, Lois	(Clark (MA))	(Trone)
(Clark (MA))	Lesko (Miller	Rush (Kaptur)
Gaetz (Boebert)	(WV))	Salazar
	Lieu (Beyer)	(Gimenez)

THE SENATE SHOULD PASS  
VOTING RIGHTS LEGISLATION

(Ms. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the Senate to protect our fundamental right to vote.

Communities of color are disproportionately targeted by the wave of voter suppression laws we have seen across America. These attacks are just the latest battle in the centuries-long, racially fueled war on voting rights in our country.

But the right to vote is foundational to our democracy. Without it, we would cease to be a government of, by, and for the people.

This is a life-and-death issue for America itself. The late Congressman John Lewis wrote that "Democracy is not a state. It is an act."

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to act, to prioritize democracy and ensure access to the ballot box is not undermined. I urge them to send voting rights legislation to President Biden's desk to be signed into law.

□ 2330

CELEBRATING NATIONAL  
PHARMACISTS DAY

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a very important day we are celebrating today, National Pharmacists Day.

Today we take time to recognize and appreciate all of our communities' pharmacists and everything that they do for their patients.

During the pandemic, pharmacists joined with the frontline workers to help alleviate the pandemic by distributing lifesaving medicines to their patients.

Pharmacists are an integral part of each and every community. They keep people safe and healthy.

As a pharmacist, I am proud to take time today to recognize and honor my colleagues nationwide. In a world where our frontline workers are heroes, we must not forget those who bond with their patients and ensure lifesaving and correct dosages are being distributed properly.

I am proud of my time spent as a pharmacist, and I am very grateful for my colleagues and what they do to better their communities.

Take time today to thank your local pharmacist and appreciate all that they do. Thank you all for your service to our towns, our cities, and our States.

## MOVING THE ECONOMY FORWARD

(Mr. SCHNEIDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reflect on the remarkable progress of our Nation's economy over the previous 12 months in what I suspect history will label the Biden boom.

The progress achieved in 2021, helped along by the American Rescue Plan, is unmatched in American history. Our economy is growing at its fastest rate in 40 years. The Nation added 6.4 million new jobs, and unemployment is now at 3.9 percent, representing the sharpest ever 1-year decline.

J.P. Morgan CEO Jamie Dimon recently said: "The consumer balance sheet has never been in better shape," predicting continued extraordinary growth.

A Bloomberg analysis found that President Biden's first year is ranked either first or second among Presidents for, among other things, GDP growth, S&P 500 performance, nonfarm payrolls, manufacturing jobs, and business productivity.

I recognize we still have real challenges, including worker shortages, supply chain disruptions, and inflation. But working together, Congress and President Biden are positioned to move our economy forward and get us through this pandemic stronger than when we went in.

Whether Republican, Democrat, Independent, or anything else, every American should be celebrating the resilience of the American spirit.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LOU  
GALLIKER

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Lou Galliker, the longtime president of Galliker Dairy Company, who passed away in December surrounded by his family. He was 87 years old.

The Galliker Dairy Company is a third-generation, family-owned, regional dairy company headquartered in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, since 1914. Lou was chairman and president for more than half a century. He turned his family's dairy business into one of the largest enterprises in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the mid-Atlantic region.

Galliker Dairy distributes ice cream, milk, iced tea, and other beverages throughout several States.

Mr. Speaker, Lou was a giant of the dairy world who served as a board

member of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and as a president of the Quality Chekd independent dairy processors cooperative.

He was equally devoted to the Johnstown community, which he served in various capacities over the years. As president of the Chamber of Commerce and the greater Johnstown Jaycees and a board member of several other organizations, Lou was always committed to the region's success.

Lou Galliker was an incredible force for good in the Johnstown region, and he leaves a legacy that will be remembered for years to come. My prayers are with his family.

#### HONORING DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

It is often said that his were the words of a giant who could galvanize all of America around the wonderful concept of the "beloved community."

Dr. King was assassinated in 1968, and so many have come from his spirit, but I thought this year, in the midst of the very divisive fight for voting rights, we could just remember his marches, his words, believing in a dream, and recognizing the goodness of America.

He marched across the Edmund Pettus Bridge. He walked with our friend John Robert Lewis and his other friends Hosea Williams, Reverend Andrew Young, and Ralph David Aber-

nathy. And he always thought that he could never give up, as he went to the White House with Lyndon Baines Johnson and insisted on the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

We must honor him in these coming days not by words and tributes but by doing the right thing, building on the democracy that he so much dreamed for, even though his life was cut short, and to thank his family—Martin Luther King III and all of his children and his wife—for the sacrifice they made for America. I pay tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

#### ENERGY PRICES AT ALL-TIME HIGHS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, many areas in northern California and across my district have seen record snowfall due to recent winter storms. That is good in a lot of ways, but we have seen that tens of thousands of residents have been without power for several weeks in freezing temperatures, and our Governor has banned the use of gas-powered generators as a heat and electricity source.

Meanwhile, those who do still have power face all-time high energy costs as they try to heat their homes, thanks to President Biden's anti-domestic energy policies.

On President Biden's first day of office, he canceled the Keystone pipeline, effectively killing 11,000 American en-

ergy jobs and stopping new exploration for oil, which has driven up energy prices and increased our dependence on foreign oil from China, Russia, and the Middle East.

The cost of having our homes heated has increased 30 percent since last winter, and more than one in four Americans reported they were forced to forgo other basic expenses to pay their energy bill in this last year.

Under the climate agenda President Biden has, gas prices are up nearly 60 percent. The cost of propane, kerosene, firewood, and energy are all up over 30 percent from this time last year.

We must reverse these damaging and unnecessary policies and reduce our reliance on foreign oil before more harm can be done to the American people and our economy.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 789. An act to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CORREA). Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 11 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 13, 2022, at 9 a.m.

#### EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2021, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

##### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 8 AND NOV. 11, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Nancy Pelosi .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Frank Pallone .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Eddie Bernice Johnson .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Gregory Meeks .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Raul Grijalva .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Kathy Castor .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Betty McCollum .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Earl Blumenauer .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Chellie Pingree .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Bill Keating .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Suzanne Bonamici .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Jared Huffman .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Julia Brownley .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Alan Lowenthal .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Don Beyer .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Brendan Boyle .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Adriano Espaillat .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Sean Casten .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Veronica Escobar .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Mike Levin .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Joe Neguse .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Hon. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Wyndee Parker .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Terri McCullough .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Kate Knudson .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Emily Berret .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Kelsey Smith .....	11/5	11/11	United Kingdom .....		4,642.00		1,758.20				6,400.20
Kenneth DeGraff .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Carlos Paz .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
James Marrow .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Tiffany Guarascio .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00
Sophia Lafargue .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		(3)				2,321.00

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 8 AND NOV. 11, 2021—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Ana Unruh-Cohen .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				2,321.00
Lora Snyder .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				2,321.00
Priyanka Hooghan .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				2,321.00
Kim Campbell .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				2,321.00
Dr. Brian Monahan .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				2,321.00
MG William Walker .....	11/8	11/11	United Kingdom .....		2,321.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				2,321.00
Committee total .....											92,277.20

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Dec. 10, 2021.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Bruce Westerman .....	11/8	11/9	Qatar .....		434.65		8,721.75		43.11		9,199.51
	11/9	11/10	Israel .....		595.00				2,428.97		3,023.97
	11/10	11/12	Germany .....		856.00				20.00		876.00
Committee total .....					1,885.65		8,721.75		2,492.08		13,099.48

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA, Jan. 6, 2022.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. James McGovern .....	10/3	10/8	Colombia .....		459.00		818.15		577.62		1,854.77
Cynthia Buhl .....	10/3	10/8	Colombia .....		459.00		772.65				1,231.65
Matthew Bonaccorsi .....	10/3	10/8	Colombia .....		459.00		799.95				1,258.95
Committee total .....					1,377.00		2,390.75		577.62		4,345.37

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN, Jan. 6, 2022.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3099. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final priorities and definitions — Final Priorities and Definitions—Secretary's Supplemental Priorities and Definitions for Discretionary Grants Programs [Docket ID: ED-2021-OPEPD-0054] received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-3100. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-3101. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Valuation of Benefits and Assets; Expected Retirement Age received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-3102. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid

Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Prescription Drug and Health Care Spending [CMS-9905-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AU66) received December 9, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3103. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Possession, Use, and Transfer of Select Agents and Toxins—Addition of SARS-CoV/SARS-CoV-2 Chimeric Viruses Resulting From Any Deliberate Manipulation of SARS-CoV-2 To Incorporate Nucleic Acids Coding for SARS-CoV Virulence Factors to the HHS List of Select Agents and Toxins [Docket No.: CDC-2021-0119] (RIN: 0920-AA79) received January 11, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3104. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Adding the Category of Vaccines Recommended for Pregnant Women to the Vaccine Injury Table [RIN: 0906-AB27] received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3105. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Adminis-

tration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2019 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2019 [Docket No.: NHTSA-2019-0056] (RIN: 2127-AM24) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3106. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Technical Corrections and Clarifications Related to Tires and Rims [Docket No.: NHTSA-2019-0074] (RIN: 2127-AL87) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3107. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anthropomorphic Test Devices; Q3s 3-Year-Old Child Side Impact Test Dummy; Incorporation by Reference [Docket No.: NHTSA-2020-0088] (RIN: 2127-AM38) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3108. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule —

Managing Transmission Line Ratings [Docket No.: RM20-16-000; Order No.: 881] received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3109. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Safety of Water Power Projects and Project Works [Docket No.: RM20-9-000; Order No. 880] received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3110. A letter from the Director, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Regulations [Docket No.: 211103-0224] (RIN: 0648-BI01) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3111. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule withdrawal — Modification of Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking To File Cap-Subject H-1B Petitions, Implementation of Vacatur [RIN: 1615-AC61] received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3112. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of Training Requirements for an Airline Transport Pilot Certificate Issued Concurrently With a Single-Engine Airplane Type Rating [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1050; Amdt. No.: 61-149] (RIN: 2120-AL23) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3113. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0201; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01346-T; Amendment 39-21790; AD 2021-22-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 11, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3114. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0577; Project Identifier AD-2021-00470-E; Amendment 39-21787; AD 2021-22-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3115. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0885; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00966-R; Amendment 39-21786; AD 2021-22-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3116. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0461; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00156-R; Amendment 39-21775; AD 2021-22-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3117. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0572; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00391-R; Amendment 39-21778; AD 2021-22-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3118. A letter from the Regulations Writer — Federal Register Liaison, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Extension of Expiration Dates for Four Body System Listings [Docket No.: SSA-2021-0043] (RIN: 0960-A165) received January 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 868. Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5746) to amend title 51, United States Code, to extend the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into leases of non-excess property of the Administration (Rept. 117-226). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 6373. A bill to establish the Digital Literacy and Equity Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. HOULAHAN (for herself and Mr. MEIJER):

H.R. 6374. A bill to implement the recommendations of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense with respect to mitigation of foreign suppliers in the pharmaceutical supply chain of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KIND, Mr. KATKO, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 6375. A bill to permit COPS grants to be used for the purpose of increasing the compensation and hiring of law enforcement

officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. AXNE (for herself, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DEAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. SCHRAEDER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. WILD, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 6376. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for a certain work-study allowance paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain individuals who pursue programs of rehabilitation, education, or training on at least a half-time basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. KAHELE):

H.R. 6377. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to purchase and make available for free rapid tests for SARS-CoV-2, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 6378. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify the Governor of a State prior to the date on which any alien without lawful status under the immigration laws is transported to, housed in, or resettled in such State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 6379. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to bring the non-monetary policy related functions of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System into the appropriations process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. STEIL, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. OBERNOLTE):

H.R. 6380. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to establish a grant program to make grants to the parents of students enrolled in elementary schools or secondary schools that, for any reason related to COVID-19, are failing to provide in-person instruction for each enrolled student for each school day of school year 2021-2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. COOPER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 6381. A bill to assist entrepreneurs and support development of the creative economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GAETZ (for himself, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROY, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 6382. A bill to nullify the order of the Mayor of the District of Columbia imposing a vaccine entry requirement for certain establishments and facilities, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ROY, and Mr. GAETZ):

H.R. 6383. A bill to prohibit the purchase of public or private real estate located in the United States by foreign persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 6384. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, title XXII of the Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve certain notifications provided to qualified beneficiaries by group health plans in the case of COBRA qualifying events; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 6385. A bill to provide, manufacture, and distribute high quality N-95 respirator masks for every individual in the United States during the COVID-19 pandemic using the Defense Production Act and other means; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. BOST, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 6386. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 6387. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a school security coordinating council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 6388. A bill to make updates to the National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. ARRINGTON, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 6389. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption from gross income for mandatory restitution or civil damages as recompense for trafficking in persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Mr. RICE of South Carolina):

H.R. 6390. A bill to make financial assistance under the Rural Energy for America program available with respect to certain electric vehicle supply equipment expenses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas:

H.R. 6391. A bill to ensure continued United States leadership in space and low-earth orbit; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H. Res. 866. A resolution recognizing that allowing illegal immigrants the right to vote devalues the franchise and diminishes the voting power of United States citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H. Res. 867. A resolution commending the actions of Cuban human rights and democracy activist Jose Daniel Ferrer Garcia, and all pro-democracy and human rights activists, in demanding fundamental civil liberties in Cuba and speaking out against Cuba's brutal, totalitarian Communist regime; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H. Res. 869. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to the enforcement of committee subpoenas to executive branch officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:

H.R. 6373.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 6374.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The "necessary and proper" clause of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 6375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 6376.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 6377.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 6378.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 6379.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 6380.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 6381.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6382.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 6383.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 6384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, Sec 8

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 6385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 6386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 6387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 6388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "impose taxes and spend the money collected to pay debts and provide for the "common defence" and "general welfare."

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 6389.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 6390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. WEBER of Texas:

H.R. 6391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Subject VIII.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 69: Mr. MAST.  
H.R. 263: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.  
H.R. 336: Ms. PORTER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 475: Mr. MEIJER.  
H.R. 566: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 571: Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 622: Ms. MANNING, Mr. DOGETT, and Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 682: Mr. GIBBS, Ms. LETLOW, and Mr. MOORE of Utah.  
H.R. 748: Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 751: Mr. HUDSON.  
H.R. 783: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.  
H.R. 815: Mr. PERLMUTTER.  
H.R. 942: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1012: Mr. SCHRADER.  
H.R. 1013: Mr. MCKINLEY.  
H.R. 1086: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.  
H.R. 1095: Mr. ISSA.  
H.R. 1210: Mr. STEIL.  
H.R. 1219: Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 1235: Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 1259: Mr. CARTER of Texas.  
H.R. 1274: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1297: Mr. KEATING.  
H.R. 1309: Mr. GALLEGO.  
H.R. 1351: Mr. HUDSON.  
H.R. 1474: Mr. VEASEY and Mr. ALLRED.  
H.R. 1531: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.  
H.R. 1534: Mr. MANN.  
H.R. 1569: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Mr. CASTEN.  
H.R. 1577: Miss RICE of New York and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.  
H.R. 1640: Mr. ROSE.  
H.R. 1809: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1842: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. KAHELE.  
H.R. 1919: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 1946: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 1948: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 1967: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.  
H.R. 2020: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.  
H.R. 2047: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. TIFANY, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. YOUNG.  
H.R. 2099: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 2161: Mr. WELCH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. DOGETT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
H.R. 2178: Mrs. TRAHAN.  
H.R. 2192: Ms. MACE.  
H.R. 2234: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.  
H.R. 2240: Ms. BROWNLEY.  
H.R. 2244: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 2252: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Ms. BASS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 2298: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.  
H.R. 2510: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 2519: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
H.R. 2543: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 2558: Mr. GUEST.  
H.R. 2616: Ms. SCHRIER.  
H.R. 2638: Mr. BACON, Ms. MENG, Ms. WILD, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 2670: Mr. TONKO.  
H.R. 2690: Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 2837: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 3075: Mr. CRIST.  
H.R. 3134: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
H.R. 3262: Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 3269: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.  
H.R. 3281: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. GOSAR.  
H.R. 3484: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.  
H.R. 3525: Ms. BUSH.  
H.R. 3554: Ms. BOURDEAUX.  
H.R. 3596: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 3685: Mrs. KIM of California and Mr. ARRINGTON.  
H.R. 3692: Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 3753: Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 3808: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 3860: Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 3897: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 3938: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 4096: Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. KELLER.  
H.R. 4130: Mr. BOWMAN.  
H.R. 4287: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.  
H.R. 4290: Mr. STEIL.  
H.R. 4323: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 4331: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 4471: Mr. KIND.  
H.R. 4479: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 4496: Mr. GALLEGO.  
H.R. 4614: Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 4645: Mr. HUIZENGA.  
H.R. 4649: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 4690: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
H.R. 4725: Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 4750: Mr. LIEU, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 4769: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H.R. 4826: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
H.R. 4838: Ms. NORTON, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 4986: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 5067: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.  
H.R. 5136: Mr. MOORE of Utah.  
H.R. 5145: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
H.R. 5218: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.  
H.R. 5232: Mr. NEHLS, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. TIMMONS.  
H.R. 5247: Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. SIRES, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 5255: Mrs. LURIA.  
H.R. 5416: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 5468: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. TAKANO.  
H.R. 5517: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.  
H.R. 5527: Mr. STEIL.  
H.R. 5562: Ms. STANSBURY.  
H.R. 5577: Mr. PENCE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. STEIL.  
H.R. 5598: Ms. DEAN.  
H.R. 5735: Mr. BROOKS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RUIZ.  
H.R. 5736: Mr. MCNERNEY.  
H.R. 5739: Mrs. HAYES.  
H.R. 5754: Mr. KAHELE, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. NEWMAN.  
H.R. 5775: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 5781: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 5834: Mr. SMUCKER.  
H.R. 5835: Mrs. LESKO.  
H.R. 5874: Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 5883: Mr. GOSAR.  
H.R. 5884: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.  
H.R. 5899: Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 5922: Ms. MANNING and Ms. ADAMS.  
H.R. 5963: Mr. SCHNEIDER.  
H.R. 5981: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 6015: Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. SARBANES.  
H.R. 6037: Mr. STEUBE.  
H.R. 6059: Mr. CROW and Ms. DEAN.  
H.R. 6109: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.  
H.R. 6121: Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H.R. 6132: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.  
H.R. 6152: Mr. MEIJER.  
H.R. 6225: Ms. BASS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LIEU, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 6226: Mr. LAHOOD.  
H.R. 6227: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 6238: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
H.R. 6247: Mr. JORDAN.  
H.R. 6264: Mr. TIMMONS.  
H.R. 6298: Mr. FEENSTRA and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 6299: Mr. CARTER of Texas.  
H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.  
H. Con. Res. 25: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H. Res. 103: Mr. MOULTON.  
H. Res. 121: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.